The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Is Piracy Worse than Smuggling?

Our Chicago-ized French Concession!

Chinese "Chow" for Foreigners—the Answer to the High Cost of Living

By Albert M. Guptill

What the Chinese Should Watch at Shanghai

The Northern Political Situation Again!

The Cause of the Fight Between Nepal and Tibet; Some Notable Examples of Honesty Among Ricshamen; Central China in the Present Crisis, by C.T. Liang; The Silver Slump and the High Cost of Living, by B.Y. Lee; The Silver Slump and Silk Industry, by Paul K. Whang; The Death of Old Chinese Civilization, by Nathaniel Peffer; Manchurian Railways and Japanese Interference, by W. H. Wang; Reflections on the Consequences of Abolition, by H. Benson-Currie; Why People Come to Hongkong, by C.K. Wu; Latest Developments in the Sino-Russian Situation.

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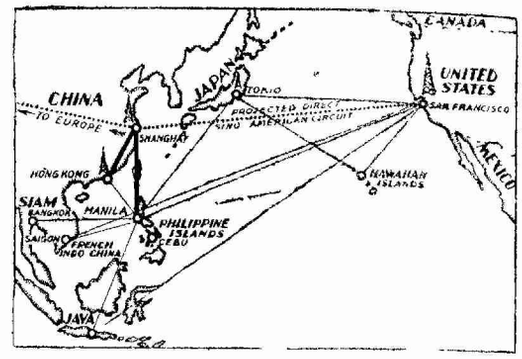

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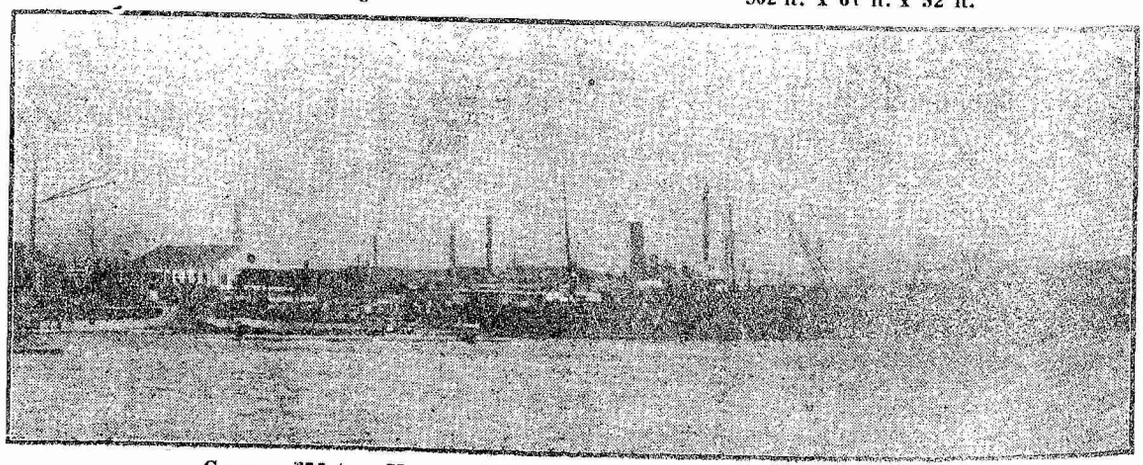

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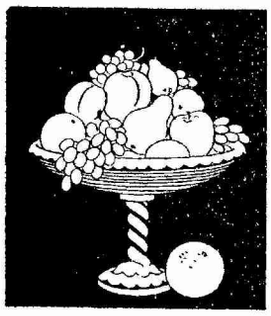

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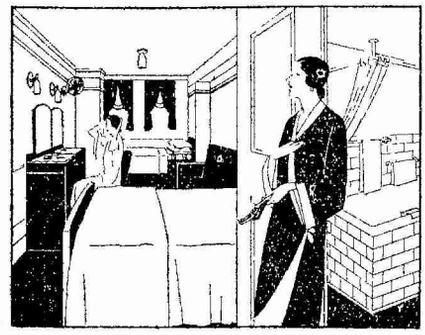

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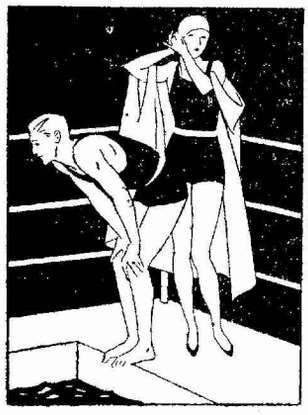

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Which is Worse—Piracy or Smuggling? 119
The Cause of the Fight Between Nepal and Tibet 120
Some Notable Examples of Honesty Among Ricshamen ... 120
What the Chinese Should Watch at Shanghai 121
Our "Chicago-ized" French Concession! 123

Special Articles

Marshal Yen and his Fifty-seven Generals Decide to Fight! 125
Use of Tractors in North Manchuria 127
Why People Come to Hong Kong ..... By C. K. Wu 127
Reflections on Consequences of Abolition ..... By H. Benson-Currie 128
The Death of Old Chinese Civilization. By Nathaniel Peffer 129
Effect of Silver Slump upon Silk Industry ..... By Paul K. Whang 132
Manchurian Railways and Japanese Interference ..... By W. H. Wang 133
Chinese "Chow" for Foreigners Answer to the Adverse Exchange Problem ..... By Albert M. Guptill 136
Central China in the Present Crisis ..... By C. T. Liang 137
Silver Slump and High Cost of Living ..... By B. Y. Lee 138
The Bolsheviks in the Poseh District 140
Men and Events 144
Who's Who in China 146
New Books of Interest in the Far East 148
From the Chinese Press 151
Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation 153
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
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WHICH IS WORSE—PIRACY OR SMUGGLING?

THE WORLD is more or less familiar with the piracy situation which has existed along the South China coast for many years, even centuries, we might say, but which has been most serious in recent years. A great deal of this piracy has been directed at British shipping; as a matter of fact it has been directed largely at one leading British shipping company, some dozens of boats belonging to this company having been looted, and in some cases practically destroyed by the pirates. These Chinese pirates have operated from a place called Bias Bay, located on the Kwangtung coast a short distance eastward of the British colony of Hongkong, the pirate practice being to seize the ships on the high-seas, then take them to Bias Bay where they were looted of valuable cargo, after which the boats would be abandoned. Once the British Government sent a gunboat to Bias Bay and shelled and sank a ship which the pirates were engaged in looting, this ship happening to be a Chinese-owned vessel. This incident caused quite a stir in Chinese and British political circles, was discussed in Parliament, and largely as a result of the agitation the British Navy loaned armed naval guards which have been stationed on British cargo steamers operating on the South China Coast. As for the Chinese, they finally stationed two regiments of troops at Bias Bay, the purpose being to curb the pirates at their base. Recently these Chinese pirate-suppression troops rebelled and murdered their officers, but that's another story. What we started out to discuss was the relative merits or demerits of piracy and smuggling, this subject having been suggested by the recent report of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the National Government, who in the course of a long and detailed review of the Chinese Government's finances, made the following statement:

> "So long as the old five percent tariff was in effect there was little incentive for smuggling. But with the introduction of the new graduated tariff smuggling has become a problem, particularly in the South, with Hongkong as the base. The free port of Hongkong, its proximity to the mainland, its vast uncontrolled junk traffic and the restrictions of the unequal treaties, which made the bays surrounding Hongkong as far as the water edge British waters, make Hongkong an ideal base for smugglers, although obviously the Hongkong authorities are not interested in making it so. Unless satisfactory arrangements can be made with Hongkong, or more drastic means of prevention employed, the British

Colony will remain a thorn for the Chinese Customs Administration and cause a serious drain on revenue."

We have no desire to defend the piracy industry on the South China Coast, which is most serious and should be suppressed, but after reading Mr. Soong's report about the smuggling industry which centers in the British Colony at Hongkong, one can see that the fault is not all on the side of the Chinese, who, obviously have sound grounds for complaint. The next time some member of the House of Commons makes a complaint about Chinese pirates, Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister in London should send that member a copy of the Finance Minister's report on Hongkong smuggling!

THE CAUSE OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN NEPAL AND TIBET

THE PANCHAN LAMA, spiritual head of Buddhism and the Dalai Lama, temporal head of Buddhism with headquarters at Lhasa have been telegraphing to Nanking urging the National Government to send troops to Tibet to repel an invasion of Tibetan territory from Nepal, a British dependency in northern India. The Panchuan Lama, now in exile from his native land of Tibet is residing in Peiping but has been spending much time in Mukden, his object being to obtain Chinese support in his long quarrel with the Dalai Lama, who is allegedly under British influence. Recently a report was published in *The Leader* at Peiping stating that Soviet aggression in Inner Mongolia and British aggression in Tibet were having the effect of bringing the Panchan and Dalai Lamas together again in order to present a united front against foreign incursions into their country which occupies much of Central Asia and borders on British India, Soviet Russia and China. Of greatest significance is the fact that the rulers of Tibet should be looking toward China for assistance, particularly at this time when the Chinese National Government hasn't yet been able to restore order in its own domain. In reference to the trouble between Tibet and Nepal, a dispatch from India which appeared in the London *Daily Mail* alleged that a well known Nepalese trader named Sherpa Gyalpo had been arrested and imprisoned in Lhasa. He escaped and took refuge in the Nepal Residency in Lhasa, a sort of legation area which has exterritorial privileges. The Tibetan troops invaded the area, seized the Nepalese merchant and beat him to death. The Nepalese Government then demanded an apology and when it was not forthcoming, sent an army to the frontier. The Tibetan rulers then sent an appeal to China to dispatch an army to help them repel the Nepalese troops. A later dispatch from Nanking, which was circulated by the official Kuo Min news agency on March 19 alleged that a Nepalese army of more than 60,000 was marching into south-western Tibet by two separate routes, the invaders being equipped with modern war implements imported through British India. The National State Council at Nanking stated that a further appeal had been received from the Dailai Lama urging the immediate dispatch of three divisions of Chinese troops to help the Tibetans repel the invaders from British India. The Panchan Lama, who is now in Mukden, was expected in Nanking shortly to take charge of the situation. With a serious domestic war pending it is not known what China will do about assisting Tibet in its fight with the Nepalese, but it is interesting nevertheless to read news reports about heretofore unknown Central Asian countries asking China for help. Both Inner and Outer Mongolia have representatives in Nanking, their object being to obtain the National Government's help against the Russian Bolsheviks, and a few days ago the Chekiang provincial Kuomintang requested the National Government to extend assistance to the Indian Nationalists who are beginning their most determined drive for independence from Great Britain. It has been suggested that the National Government might speed domestic peace and unification by sending its surplus generals and armies out to help the Tibetans, the Inner and Outer Mongolians and other central Asian countries unyet heard from, in their battles against Russian and British imperialism—but objection has been raised to this on the score that it might lay China open to the charge of "imperialism" herself!

SOME NOTABLE EXAMPLES OF HONESTY AMONG RICSHAMEN

IN THE OLD DAYS of the clipper-ship and the Canton-hongs there used to be a saying that "a China-man's word was as good as his bond" and many were the stories told up and down the New England coast of notable examples of honesty on the part of the old Chinese dealers at Canton with whom it wasn't necessary to have a written contract. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, many years Chinese Minister at Washington, and father of Dr. C. C. Wu the present Minister was fond of comparing Chinese and foreign bankers—to the detriment of the latter. He used to say that foreign bankers were no better than pawn-brokers because they always demanded collateral when making loans, while Chinese bankers (old style) didn't demand collateral; all they demanded was the word of the customer that he would return the loan at a specified time. Finally somebody asked Dr. Wu how he made his account of Chinese banking-honesty accord with China's defaulting on certain foreign loans about a decade ago. The reply of the Cantonese diplomat to this was, "But that was Peking!" While the honesty of Chinese merchants has been proverbial since the first days of Sino-foreign contact at Canton, changes in methods of merchandising combined with increased competition in recent years, apparently have provided too much of a strain upon old methods of merchandising. Today, no foreign dealer would think of "trusting" an unknown Chinese merchant unless the Chinese merchant "put up" sufficient guarantees of good faith. As a matter of fact it is probably correct to say that today the general run of Chinese merchants are no more honest than the general run of foreign dealers with whom they come in contact. So much for that! But in these days of calamity when writers allege that all of China's old virtues have gone to pot, it is interesting to hear evidence that the alleged deterioration has not affected all classes. The evidence is provided in the annual report of the Shanghai Mission to Rickshamen which contains several not-

able examples of honesty on the part of rickshacoolies, an underpaid class of laborers whose economic status might be expected to excuse dishonesty. The following examples of honesty in the restoration of lost parcels are reproduced from the report:

A ricsha man, Li Yoong-foh, astonished the Police by voluntarily bringing to them $800.00 in notes lost by a Chinese man whom he had the doubtful pleasure of pulling in his ricsha from a long distance to a point in Hongkew, for which he received the sum of 25 coppers. Foh naturally remonstrated at the smallness of the remuneration, whereupon his passenger set upon him, beating him severely, and then marched off triumphantly. After the departure of the victor, poor battered Foh noticed a small packet on the ground and picked it up. It was $800.00 in notes. He hurried with it to the Hongkew Police Station and handed the money over, where it remained until claimed by the same man who had beaten Foh some hours earlier and defrauded him of his lawful fare. This same individual was induced to pay $15.00 as a reward for the restoration of the $800.00.

A well known foreigner, a member of the Shanghai community, likes to tell the story of how, on a wet Christmas Eve, he went present-buying in Nanking Road, placing his purchases as he got them in a ricsha, in which he meant to return to his home. As he put his latest purchase in the ricsha and stood for a moment consulting his list, a tram-car came up into which he immediately sprung and rode to his home on North Szechuen Road, happy with the consciousness that he had completed his Christmas purchases, and quite unconscious of having left them all in a ricsha. Nor did he remember that fact, until at a late hour that evening the sounds of a violent altercation at his front door, between his servant and a ricsha man, demanded investigation. The ricsha man explained that he had gone from shop to shop where the purchases had been made, until he obtained the name and address of the gentlement, to whom he handed the purchases intact. It had taken hours on a wet night to find the house. Needless to say, he was well rewarded.

Of the numerous instances of honesty on the part of the ricsha men of Shanghai from time to time, some more may be quoted. A foreigner hired a ricsha on the Bund and placed in it a box containing property valued at several thousands of dollars. Telling the ricksha man to wait for his return, the foreigner took a sampan to the Pootung side. The man after waiting all night and well into the next morning, and no trace of the foreigner—taking his old father with him went up and down Broadway looking for the foreigner—whom after some time he met in a distracted state of mind having failed to identify the place in which he left the ricsha. The property was found intact and the man was liberally rewarded.

A thief snatched a lady's hand bag in the street. It was no concern of a ricsha man waiting with his ricsha near by, and it was risky to interfere for the thief might have a pistol, but immediately the alarm was raised the ricsha man abandoning his ricsha dashed after the thief, tackled and held him, and finally handed him over to the Police. Subsequently; Yan (the ricsha man) was awarded $25.00 by the Municipal Council for going to the assistance of a foreign lady at great personal risk.

A young lady visitor to Shanghai, put a parcel of silk valued at $493 into a ricsha and entering another herself directed both to a certain address. Becoming confused by the traffic, she got separated from the ricsha containing the silk, which disappeared. The girl, a stranger, was helpless, and did not know what to do. Her delight may be imagined when, at the end of some hours the ricsha man and the silk appeared. He had canvassed the neighbourhood until he was able to identify the house and the lady.

A Chinese gentleman riding in a ricsha and carrying a bag containing over $4,000.00 was attacked by armed robbers and the money taken from him. Ah San, the ricsha man, at the risk of his life grappled with the armed robbers and held them until the Police arrived. Ah San saved the money but was severely wounded in doing so.

What the Chinese Should Watch at Shanghai

ONE OF THE Chinese news agencies on Saturday of last week circulated a report to the effect that the Japanese Federation of Street Unions in Shanghai has sent a petition to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement demanding three things:

1—The Japanese police in the Settlement should be increased to 500.

2—The Police Department should contain a number of high Japanese officers.

3—The power and treatment accorded to Japanese members of the police department should be the same as that accorded the other foreign members of the department.

This report seems to fit in with the allegations made in the letter of H. E. Arnhold, former chairman of the Municipal Council, referred to in last week's issue of *The Review* wherein Mr. Arnhold declared that the Japanese had "knifed" him in the recent municipal election because he had refused to agree to the Japanese demands for "what appeared a disproportionate increase in the Japanese police and other matters. . ." If Mr. Arnhold's statement on this subject was correct, he deserves the greatest possible credit for resisting the Japanese demands, particularly since he did so in the evident knowledge that he would lose the Japanese vote at the municipal election. He did, apparently, lose the Japanese vote, hence failed of re-election. To quote his words on this point, ". . . so long as the British community do not turn out in larger numbers to cast their votes, municipal affairs will be controlled by the Japanese voting machine."

The Chinese Federation of Street Unions, probably the most representative group of Chinese in the Settlement, since the organization is made up largely of shop-keepers, on Saturday, March 15, sent a long communication to Judge Feetham, regarding what they considered to be defects in the local municipal government. We are reprinting the communication further along in this column, but of even greater importance than the matters brought out in the communication of the Chinese Federation of Street Unions, is that suggested in Mr. Arnhold's statement and the alleged demands of the Japanese for greater police power in the Settlement. In a denial of Mr. Arnhold's allegations, an unnamed "spokesman" of the Japanese community in Shanghai declared that the Japanese had no objection to an increase in the Chinese personnel on the Council "provided of course, that the Chinese councillors would not be in the majority." This shows quite clearly what the Japanese are after: they want greater representation and police power in the Settlement for the Japanese, but do not want any increase in Chinese participation.

There would be no special cause for worry in these Japanese demands, were it not for the fact that there are many foreigners (Europeans

and Americans) in the Settlement, who would rather grant the Japanese demands, than the Chinese demands. In other words they would rather "trade" with the Japanese and thereby increase the Japanese influence upon both the Council and the police department, than see the Chinese obtain a controlling voice in the Settlement. This would seem to be the most important element in the whole situation which the Chinese should watch, because the affairs of the Municipal Council, despite much talk to the contrary in the recent election, are conducted secretly. Mr. Arnhold's statement regarding Japanese pressure, made after the election, was the first knowledge that the public in Shanghai obtained regarding what apparently had been going on for a considerable period. Therefore, the possibility exists that certain other candidates who were elected to the Council in the recent election, may be under heavy obligations to the Japanese. This may explain the recent Japanese demand, referred to in the first paragraph of this discussion, for increased police strength. Hence the high necessity for watching this phase of Shanghai municipal politics most closely, otherwise Shanghai may wake up some morning to find that its Municipal Council has not turned the Settlement over to the Chinese, but instead of that, has turned it over to the Japanese!

DEMANDS OF THE STREET UNIONS

The demands of the Chinese Federation of Street Unions, which were incorporated in a letter addressed to Judge Feetham, the Council's new legal adviser, were as follows:

The Chinese people were inclined to think of your arrival at Shanghai to take up your appointment as expert advisor to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai as a deliberate scheme on the part of the foreign community calculated to prolong the life of the Settlement and to prevent the early consummation of the Chinese movement to maintain China's jurisdictional integrity. After publication of the communications exchanged between your good self and the Municipal Council which bring to light your position in relation to your task, the scepticism of the Chinese community has not altogether been dispersed, and this frame of mind accounts for the feeble response of the Chinese to your invitation to communicate to you any information or expression of opinion bearing on the subject of your inquiry. It is only after our receipt of the circular of the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association in which we are given to understand that the Judge's invitation is more than sheer formality, but is motivated by a genuine desire to understand the Chinese aspirations and their points of view that this Federation, being a representative union of the stores and shops in all Shanghai, deems it both necessary and desirable to approach you with a word for your consideration.

Immediate Restoration

In view of the wide range of the subject of your inquiry and the extensive scope of the Shanghai Problem, what follows is only a gist and a summary of the general opinions prevailing among the members of this Federation which have bearings on the question at issue:—

A. Immediate, complete and unconditional restoration of the concessions and settlements to China is unanimously demanded of the friendly Powers by the Chinese people.

B. Pending the restoration of the concessions and settlements to China, reform measures should be introduced in the Municipal Administration of the International Settlement of Shanghai, and these we outline as follows:—

I. The power to control both the political and the administrative affairs of the Settlement is wielded by the foreign electorate alone which possess weak numerical strength. The Chinese residents who constitute 95 per cent. of the Municipal population are denied the privilege to participate in the administration on an equal footing with their foreign neighbours. This state of inequality should cease to exist, and the Chinese community should have greater voice in the management of municipal affairs than ever before.

Municipal Assembly

2. The legislative mechanism of the Municipal Government is incomplete or totally absent in the Settlement. The so-called annual meeting of Foreign Ratepayers which has the outward appearance of a legislature is convened as a formality only. The Ratepayers sit in the form of a town meeting for three or four hours in which brief period careful consideration of such municipal problems as annual reports, budgets and estimates and administrative policies is well-nigh impossible. This Federation recommends the institution of a standing municipal legislative assembly in which shall be vested the power to legislate on municipal questions and which shall consist of members elected respectively by the Chinese and the foreign communities in proportion to the taxes paid respectively to the Municipal coffer and shall hold sessions at regular intervals of the year. It should be pointed out in this connection that the present municipal council is an executive committee, distinct from a purely law-making organization.

3. Before the institution of the above-mentioned assembly, the reports of the Council, budgets and estimates and other important resolutions which are submitted to the annual meeting of Foreign Ratepayers for passage and approval should at the same time be submitted to the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association for the consideration and concurrence of the Chinese ratepayers.

Redistribution of Seats

4. The distribution of seats on the Council, if not in proportion to the Chinese and the foreign populations in the Settlement, should be proportional to the amounts of taxes paid respectively by the Chinese and the foreign Ratepayers to the Municipal Treasury. The contemplated increase of two more Chinese seats on the Council to the present three making a total of five is far from being proportionate inasmuch as the amount of taxes paid by the Chinese, which according to a memorandum issued by the Council on July 18, 1927, is 55 per cent. of the total Municipal revenue, entitles them to eleven seats instead of the present three and the contemplated five. (In point of fact, the revenue contributed by the Chinese far exceeds this ratio if the taxes paid by the Chinese in the name of their registered foreign owners of real estates are to be included in the calculation.) The ratio between the Chinese and the foreign representations should be 11 to 9.

Chinese in Office

5. The senior executives of the Council's staff are almost exclusively of foreign nationality, or to be exact, of British nationality, and the heavy expenses incurred in the form of salaries, allowances, bonuses and passages impose an unnecessarily great burden on the ratepayers. As a consequence of the difference of language, customs and psychology between the Chinese residents and the foreign administrators the efficiency of administration is far reduced and misunderstandings not infrequently arise which have many a time led to serious consequences. The employment of capable Chinese in senior executive positions and the use of the Chinese language in the Council's records, reports, notices and communications should be put into execution so that economy and efficiency, two essential attributes of government, can be practised and furthered.

Fire Brigade and Public Works Charged

6. Taking advantage of the situation described above, the employees of the Council have frequently indulged in corrupt practices. It is undeniable, and in many instances evidences have been produced to show, that the Fire Brigade are not unprepared to commit improper acts in the course of combating fires, and the Public Works Department, the Health Department and the Police Force have tried to reap real material benefits in various forms from the residents

in the course of discharging their duties. In case of an appeal being sent to their superiors by the aggrieved parties for redress, the reply received in nine cases out of ten will be that no evident proof is available and so the matter is dropped. This state of affairs can be remedied (1) by appointing Chinese to senior positions in the Municipal service so that direct contact can be established between the administrator and the administered, and (2) by enforcing rigid discipline within the Municipal Staff.

Revenue Misappropriation

7. The Municipal revenue is not infrequently misappropriated, if we take into consideration the huge sum of money disbursed in constructing roads outside of the Settlement limits with no real benefit at all except incurring the ill-will of the Chinese people, while the roads in the Settlement do not afford the necessary relief to the traffic congestion which is ever on the increase. This is one of the many instances of the misappropriation of the Council's revenue which means considerable loss to the community as a whole.

The "Crime Wave"

8. In the matter of maintaining peace and order, the crime wave in the Settlement is at present startling, and the distribution of the Police Force is apparently not well proportioned. Such unwholesome recreation resorts as roulette houses, greyhound racing stadiums, cabarets and dancing saloons which are great criminal mills, turning out kidnappers, robbers, loafers, ruffians and other undesirable and daring desperadoes in large number and on a wholesale scale should be ordered to be sealed without a moment's delay. In Police matters, co-operation should sought with the Chinese authorities and the French Police Force so that no refuge is left for criminal fugitives and no shifting of responsibility is possible among the Police Forces of the different districts.

Chinese Education

9. The Council has apparently attached little or no importance to Chinese education in the Settlement. The annual expenditure on Chinese education as provided in the Municipal budget is only one-third of the total educational appropriation. The number of Chinese schools does not meet the requirements of the Chinese Community, and their administration is entrusted in the hands of the foreign headmasters who do not understand the psychology of the Chinese pupils and the needs of the Chinese nation. The so-called Public Library is deplorably equipped with only foreign books and literature and especially novels; the Chinese public is deprived of the opportunity of reading. There were three District Primary Schools for Chinese scheduled to be functioning the year before last, but up to the present, the establishment of the Western District Primary School is still hanging in the air. The appropriation for the erection of the premises for the primary schools as laid down in this year's Budget is only one-fourth of what was originally intended to be. This Federation deems it necessary that henceforth the appropriation for Chinese education should be increased to a minimum of 20 per cent. of the total Municipal revenue, the matter of Chinese education should be left in the control of the Chinese Education Office, the headmasters of the Public Schools for Chinese should be of Chinese nationality and except foreign language teachers the teaching staff of the Public Schools should be exclusively Chinese.

Hospital Facilities

10. The health administration of the Settlement in respect to Chinese residents leaves much to be desired. Chinese residents who number upwards of 800,000 are not provided with adequate hospital facilities, while every possible effort is being made to afford medical convenience to the foreign community. This fact further illustrates the inequalities and discrimination existing in the Municipal Administration.

Absence of Census

11. The administration of the Settlement is defective in another aspect, that is, no accurate census has been taken and no carefully worked-out statistics are available to show the distribution of Municipal population, professions of the residents, etc. The taking of census at a fixed interval of the year is especially important for a municipality of the size of Shanghai, because it affords a strong safeguard against the criminals' making use of the Settlement as their refuge and stronghold. Without accurate census, the undesirable elements will be able to move freely in the Settlement and make the place their happy hunting ground with lawful residents as their easy prey.

Must Keep Pace with Progress

The points we give above are some of the defects in the Municipal Administration of the International Settlement which have occurred to our mind and to which we wish to invite the attention of the learned Judge. It may be suitably conceded that the administation of the Council has its merits in the same way that it has its defects, but to us the times are progressive, and anything which fails to keep pace with the progress of time is anachronistic and calls for reform and reformation. Should the Municipal Council feel perfectly satisfied in what it has achieved in the past, fail to comply with the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people and defy the adoption of modern political systems and concepts, not only will Sino-foreign co-operation be impossible, but the existing prosperity of the Settlement is doomed to destruction. We appreciate the judicial spirite and broadmindedness which characterizes your communications as a singular gift of British statesmanship, and hope our opinions and information will find a favorable place in the mind of the learned Judge.

Our "Chicago-ized" French Concession!

A FEW WEEKS ago a Chinese reader of *The Review* residing at Nanking sent us a letter alleging wholesale gambling in the Shanghai French Concession. The substance of the letter was published in these columns on March 8 with the suggestion that if the Chinese Government wished to do so it could put an end to the gambling situation by having the local Chinese court issue warrants for the arrest of all Chinese attending these places. The Chinese writer of the letter, however, alleged that the Government could not do this because Chinese jurisdiction did not extend into the concessions which are administered and policed by foreigners.

The publication of this letter and ensuing discussion, seem to have stirred up something, for a delegation of foreign residents of the French Concession, including Frenchmen and Americans, have now made further allegations regarding conditions in the Concession, which, if only half true, put Frenchtown definitely in the class of Chicago with all of the trimmings provided by Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson's "racketeers." Briefly the allegation is that Frenchtown is completely controlled and dominated by a Chinese gang of bandits known as the "Ching-Hung-Pang," or Blue-Red Band, numbering some 3,000 members and that this band has control of all opium trafficing, gambling and kidnapping, and in recent years has become so powerful that it is alleged to "control" the Settlement. The band is said to have three major leaders who occupy prominent positions in the Chinese community, so prominent that they are said to have received decorations from a certain foreign power. If the allegations are correct, the method of organization adopted by the "Ching-Hung-Pang," permanently disproves the widely propagated doctrine that the Chinese do not possess organization

ability. Truly it is declared that this group of operators is so well organized that it practically has usurped police control in the Concession. To put it another way it is alleged that the "Ching-Hung-Pang" has become so powerful that the French police cannot oppose it; hence have adopted the policy of cooperation for mutual benefit. It is alleged that no member of the gang may be prosecuted without the consent of the leaders; that the gang has members actually within the police department, who, while drawing salaries from the local administration, actually receive larger incomes from the "Ching-Hung-Pang." It is said to control a fleet of motor-cars which are used for kidnapping and opium-smuggling purposes.

As for the opium business, it is claimed that the "Ching-Hung-Pang" has an absolute monopoly. Its agents bring the opium in from the outside and control the distribution within the Concession. Any Chinese addict desiring a supply needs only telephone and his wants are filled immediately. Recently, it was claimed that when the League of Nations Opium Commission visited Shanghai that the word was passed out and all "dens" were instantly closed and kept closed until the Commission had departed. During this period it was claimed that opium could only be obtained for "home consumption."

The "Ching-Hung-Pang" is also said to have political ramifications in China; that it has been known to subsidize certain "key" Chinese officials and in turn has been used by certain Chinese officials, both under the old regime and the new, for certain political purposes. From a historical standpoint, the "Ching-Hung-Pang" is said to be a modernization of an ancient organization from which it obtains its name, the word "Ching," meaning *blue*, having been applied to thieves who operated on land, while the word "Hung" meaning *red* was applied to sea-pirates. The word "Pang," of course means *band or association*. The present leaders of the organization are said to have been in power for about seven years. When the Frenchmen who supplied the foregoing information were asked why they did not lodge an official complaint with the local French authorities, they shrugged their shoulders in characteristic fashion and declared "Honest residents of the French Concession are disgusted with the situation, but the gang is so powerful that no one dares lodge an official protest."

French Dog Racing Club Loses Money Because of Heavy Taxes

Le Champs de Courses Francais, which is a French dog racing club, in Shanghai paid more than a half a million dollars in taxes to the French government authorities, it was disclosed at the annual meeting of the Club held end of last week. The statement of accounts shows that on the whole the Club lost money during the year. The Auditor states that the principal reason for the loss is the heavy taxation exacted by the French authorities, J. J. Chollot, the chairman, in his speech to the shareholders gave out the following figures of expenses:

(1) to the Caisse des Oeuvres d'Interet Public de la Concession Francaise	$574,890.32
(2) to the French Municipal Council gate money	35,900.00
Percentage on Subscribers' fees	825.00
(3) to the French Municipal Council (Police)	18,833.32
Total	$630,448.64
Besides the Club paid the following:	
Laxes	$ 32,780.47
Salaries	130,411.78
Light, Water, heat, etc	25,810.84
Advertising	33,359.78
making a grand total of	$852,811.51

Mr. Chollot also stated that a great part of the Club's earnings had gone in contributions to various charitable institutions.

Claim Prince's Visit Not Connected With Cable Contract

L. P. Tillitse, Consul-General for Denmark in Shanghai, has sent *The Review* a letter stating that the visit of the Danish Crown Prince Frederick to China had no connection with the renewal of the contract of the Great Northern Cable Company. Mr. Tillitse also stated that Prince Knud, a brother of the Crown Prince, who accompanied the party is not a director of the Great Northern Company. These statements were in reply to an editorial reference which appeared in *The Review* on March 15 to the effect that the visit of the Danish royal party was intimately connected with the attempt of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, a Danish enterprise, to renew its monopolistic contract which expires at the end of the present year. In this connection, Mr. Tillitse said,

"In my capacity as Consul-General for Denmark, I have to inform you (1) that the visit of the Danish Crown Prince to China has nothing whatsoever to do with the question of the renewal of the contract of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, and (2) that Prince Knud is in no way at all connected with the directorate of the Great Northern Telegraph Company."

The information upon which the editorial reference to this subject was based, was supplied to *The Review* by certain Chinese interests supposedly familiar with the situation.

According to a *Kuo Min* news agency dispatch from Nanking on March 20 negotiations were scheduled to open in Shanghai on March 21 for a revision of the Great Northern telegraph contract, the negotiators being Chwang Chi-huan on behalf of the Ministry of Communications and Capt. J. J. Bahnson, manager of the telegraph company. The report stated that the Government planned to abolish the monopolistic clauses in the agreement.

Union Club Losing Members, Money and Public Interest

The Union Club of China, an organization formed in Shanghai several years ago for the purpose of fostering friendly relations between Chinese and foreigners, is having a difficult time according to the annual report issued to members recently. The report stated that the club during the year had suffered a decrease in income, an increase in expenses and a decrease in membership due to resignations. The income of the club amounted to $20,984.09, a decrease of $176.82 over the previous year, while the total expenses were $24,316.13, an increase of $763.22 over the previous year. There were 34 resignations during the year. On account of the unfavorable showing the committee issued an appeal for better support, alleging that the Chinese members of the club did not wish to see the organization closed down.

The financial report of the Union Club Proprietary, Ltd., holding company for the club, showed that the club has investments amounting to Tls. 37,066.21, consisting chiefly of money derived from the sale of debentures to members, many of whom have since resigned from the club.

Next Summer's Missionary Conference

Plans are in progress for holding the annual missionary conference at Peitaiho from July 19 to August 11. Many persons who attended in former years have again filed applications and some who have missed during the past three years are again coming back. Details may be had by applying to the secretary, Peitaiho Missionary Conference, room 215, Mission Building, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

It is announced that the date for the Chinese Workers' Conference for Peitaiho will be July 4 to 13 and for Kuling August 15 to 24. For Peitaiho the platform is expected to have Dr. W. C. Newton, Tsingtao; Miss Ruth Paxson, Shanghai; Pastor Han Feng Kong, Newchwang; Kuling: Pastor Marcus Cheng, Changsha; Rev. Jas R. Graham Jr, Tsingkiangpu, Ku; and possibly Miss Marie Monsen. Interested parties may address: Secretary, China Evangelistic Committee, Room 215, Missions Building, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Marshal Yen and His Fifty-Seven Generals Decide to Fight!

IN A DISCUSSION of the Northern military and political situation which appeared in these columns on Feb. 22, it was stated that the "situation appeared serious," due to the fact that Gen. Yen had just sent a demand to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the National Government, to resign. Gen. Yen also offered to resign at the same time. The following week, or on March 1, it was stated that the "situation appeared uncertain," due to the fact that the "battle of words" between Nanking and Taiyuanfu was continuing and it was impossible to determine whether there was to be war or still further telegraphic conversation. On March 8, it appeared that the "crisis had been averted," due to the fact that the Manchurian Young Marshal, Chang Hsueh-liang, had indicated that he sided with the Government against the Northern coalition which included Yen Hsi-shan, controller of Shanghai and Chihli provinces, and Feng Yu-hsiang, head of the Kuominchun. Last week, or on March 15, the "situation again appeared hopeful" due to the fact that Yen Hsi-shan had apparently decided to relinquish his various posts in the Government and retire. The Government had accepted Yen's resignation and had issued a mandate appointing him a "special delegate" to study industrial conditions abroad. Further, it was stated that Yen had sent agents to Japan to prepare a residence for his occupancy.

But Something Happened Again!

But the mandate accepting Yen's resignation, which was issued on March 10, was withdrawn and not issued. There has been no official explanation of the reason for this sudden reversal from the National Government at Nanking, but a report appearing in the *North China Standard* (Japanese newspaper published in English at Peiping) on March 12, stated that while Yen "is still anxious to retire and go abroad, that many of his subordinates are pressing him to remain in office." In the meantime Gen. Yen had issued orders to his forces scattered along the Yellow River and in Honan and Shantung provinces to withdraw back toward Shansi province.

The same report in the Peiping Japanese newspapers stated that the situation in Honan province was uncertain due to "obscure meaning" of the movements of the troops of Gen. Shih Yu-shan, which had been stationed at the town of Kweiteh, located just inside the eastern boundary of Honan province on the Lung-Hai railway. It will be remembered that Gen. Shih had originally been a member of the Kuominchun, but had rebelled against the "Christian General" and joined the Government. Gen. Shih and his troops were stationed at Pukow, opposite Nanking, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway. Early in December Gen. Shih suddenly staged a rebellion, shot up the railway station, seized all the rolling stock and retreated northward to the town of Pengpu on the T. P. R. in Anhwei province. This rebellion of Gen. Shih was timed to coincide with a similar movement on the part of Gen. Tang Shen-tse in Honan province. After long negotiation, Gen. Shih finally retreated northward to the Lung-Hai railway area and established himself on the Honan-Kiangsu border. After further negotiation it was announced that he had "repented" of his rebellious actions and had again "joined" the Government, along with Gen. Han Fu-chih, head of the Honan provincial government.

The latest on Gen. Shih's activities is that he has retreated westward from Kweiteh to Chengchow, located in northern Honan at the junction of the Lung-Hai and the Peiping-Hankow railways. Just where Gen. Shih stands in respect to the Government is still uncertain. The National Government issued a report through the official *Kuo Min* news agency branding as false all reports that Gen. Shih had again "flopped" back to the North and claiming that he was still loyal to Nanking. A similar statement was made in respect to Gen. Han Fu-chih, whom the North also was claiming. Chinese newspapers in Nanking alleged that both Gen. Shih and Gen. Han had withdrawn their forces for the purpose of opposing the Kuominchun forces which were allegedly advancing eastward into Honan from Shensi province by way of Tungkwan, a fortified pass in the mountains on the western border of Honan. Chinese newspapers in Peiping and Tientsin, however, doubted this explanation of the activities of Generals Han and Shih and alleged that they had gone back to their first love and would oppose Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Activities of Gen. Fu Tso-yi

Prior to Gen. Yen's latest decision to resign and go abroad, his subordinate Gen. Fu Tso-yi, defense commissioner of Tientsin, had been making certain war moves in the direction of Shantung province. He had occupied the town of Techow, located on the Chihli (Hopei)-Shantung border, and apparently was preparing to move into Shantung. But immediately after Yen's announcement of his decision to resign and go abroad, Gen. Fu ordered a withdrawal of his troops from Techow toward Tientsin. Now, according to reports from the North, the entire situation has been altered and there are again war activities on the Chihli-Shantung border. A report from *The Review's* correspondent at Tientsin on March 17, stated that Japanese reports indicated that Gen. Fu Tso-yi had again occupied Techow and was making preparations for an advance on Tsinan, the capital of Shantung province. Another report from *The Review's* correspondent at Tientsin stated that the position of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang "was not clear, due apparently to lack of knowledge regarding the attitude of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden." From other sources it was stated that Yen and Feng had made another bid for the assistance of the Mukden commander, and apparently had promised him control of Chihli province and the port of Tientsin in the event of his joining in the Northern alliance.

Yen and the Fifty-Seven Northern Generals

On Saturday, March 15, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and some fifty-seven other Northern generals, including Lu Chung-lin of the Kuominchun, Siang Chen, a Shansi militarists, Feng Yu-hsiang, and others, issued a circular telegram attacking Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The text of this telegram had not reached Shanghai at the time of writing these paragraphs, but the Japanese *Rengo* service said that they had accused Gen. Chiang of trying to emulate the activities of Julius Caesar. The Japanese report stated that two divisions of the Shansi army had started a movement toward the Tientsin-Pukow and Peiping-Hankow railways and that all of Gen. Shih Yu-shan's army had crossed the Yellow River from Chengchow, leaving that city in the control of Gen. Han Fu-chih. Also it was stated that both Generals Han and Shih had sent emissaries to Taiyuanfu. On the other side, however, the *Rengo* report stated that the names of Han and Shih did not appear on the telegram which had been sent out denouncing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. A still later Japanese report, also on March 17, stated that the new union of "outs" including the Shansi, Kuominchun and Kwangsi factions, were making preparations for "the worst war against the National Government." Another *Rengo* dispatch on the 18th, from Peiping, stated that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian Government was engaged in drafting another circular telegram urging peace. The Japanese report also stated that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had sent emissaries to the Japanese and British Legations in Peiping for the purpose of determining their attitude in the event Yen decided to establish a provisional government in Peiping.

Yen Closes Nanking Office in Peiping

The latest move in the Northern situation occurred on March 18, when Yen Hsi-shan ordered the closure of the Peiping headquarters of the National Government, and also appointed new directors for the Peiping telephone and telegraph offices. In addition all publishing offices of the *Central News Agency*, a Kuomintang organisation, had been closed and all newspapers considered favorable to Nanking were ordered suppressed. A still further move in the direction of war was indicated in a further *Rengo* report from Peiping stating that the combination of Northern generals had recommended the appointment of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan as commander-in-chief with Generals Chang Hsueh-liang, Feng Yu-hsiang and Li Tsung-jen as vice-commanders. A *Rengo* dispatch on March 19 stated that Yen had sent new emissaries to Mukden in the hope of finally pursuading the Mukden Government to join the Northern federation against the Nanking Government.

What Nanking Plans To Do

On March 18 the official *Kuo Min* news agency issued a summary of an address delivered by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at the weekly memorial service at the State Council. In this statement Gen. Chiang declared that Yen, "finding himself in a dilemma following his denunciation of the Central Government, had released Feng Yu-hsiang from his imprisonment in Shansi province and that Feng had proceeded to Tungkwan to assume command of the Kuominchun forces." Continuing, Gen. Chiang declared that there was now no question of Yen's "insincerity," and that his various declarations had been "merely a cloak to conceal his secret designs." Gen. Chiang also denied the rumors that he was concentrating troops at Techow and Tsangchow for the purpose of invading Chihli province; that not a single soldier had crossed the Yellow river. Continuing, Gen. Chiang stated that it augured well for the revolution if all of the reactionary elements had finally got together because this would enable the Central authorities "to crush them out at one blow." In conclusion Gen. Chiang said that the Government, would for the present adopt defensive tactics and would not launch any punitive expeditions.

However, there have been indications that Nanking is watching the situation closely and is not taking any chances. A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Chengchow on March 19 stated that preparations had been completed to check any advance of the Kuominchun troops from Tungkwan; that the Government forces were stationed at Heishihkwan about 25 miles to the west of Chengchow. The report stated further that the Government troops on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway under Gen. Ku Tso-tung had withdrawn from northern Shantung to Yenchow and that the forces at Taian had been strengthened. Further it was stated steps had been taken to reorganize the coastal defenses in the North, in which connection Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, commander of the Northeastern Squadron (controlled by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang), had ordered various naval craft with marine garrisons stationed at Changshantao (island north of Shantung), Laoshanwah, Tsingtao, Haichow, Shihtao, and Chefoo.

A further report by *Kuo Min* from Peiping, stated that Gen. Yen was expected to proceed to Peiping from Taiyuanfu for the purpose of establishing his headquarters in the late Northern capital, in consequence of which the National Party Training Conference, now in session at Nanking had ordered the Government to expel Yen from the Kuomintang and order a punitive expedition launched against him immediately. The Chekiang provincial headquarters also telegraphed Nanking urging Yen's expulsion from the Party. It also was stated that the Central Party Headquarters in Nanking had received similar telegrams from various overseas Kuomintang branches. Another *Kuo Min* report alleged that all was not harmonious between the Kuominchun forces and Yen's camp and that dissention had developed within the Shansi forces, many of the subordinate generals opposing Yen's warlike moves and urging a peaceful settlement.

Situation in the South

While there has been no definite indication that the radical Left Wing of the Kuomintang was mixed up in the present situation in the North, there have been numerous outbreaks of so-called Communist forces in the South one such in the Kian district, southward of Nanchang, in Kiangsi province, resulting in the defeat of the provincial forces and the massacre of some 2,000 persons including provincial officials in that district. A dispatch from *The Review's* correspondent at Canton on March 17 stated that two regiments of Cantonese troops stationed at Bias Bay had rebelled, killed their commanders and destroyed the government wireless station thus cutting off all communication with Canton. It was stated that this uprising was apparently part of other communistic intrigue in the East River section and that the rebellion of these troops was expected to mark a recrudescence of communistic and piratical activities. The two regiments at Bias Bay which had rebelled, had been stationed there by the Government for the purpose of preventing further activities on the part of the Bias Bay pirates.

Wang Ching-wei's Declaration

Wang Ching-wei, leader of the so-called Left Wing faction in the Kuomintang, who is supposed to be in hiding at Hongkong, on Tuesday, March 18, caused to be circulated to foreign newspaper offices in Shanghai a proclamation severely attacking Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, alleging that Gen. Chiang was importing through French Indo-China large quantities of "dum-dum" bullets and poison gas for use of the Canton forces in their fight against the Ironsides and the Kwangsi forces. Mr. Wang declared that this was against international law and that representations had been made to the French authorities. He declared that, Gen. Chiang, "in order to perpetuate his regime of personal dictatorship has plunged the country into incessant civil war so as to destroy his military opponents, crush loyal members of the Kuomintang who challenge his despotic rule and cause endless suffering to the innocent people." Continuing it was alleged that military airplanes had been sent to Kwangsi to bomb prosperous towns and places outside of the fighting zone and had reduced these peaceful places to ruins and rendered the civilian population homeless.....While the Chinese people under the despotic rule of Chiang are denied freedom of speech and liberty of the press, it is incumbent upon them to uphold the honor and prestige of the Nation by redoubling our efforts and at the uttermost risk determine resolutely to overthrow the dictators."

Real Attitude of Kuominchun?

Owing to the cross-currents of propaganda and censorship of reports from the North is it impossible to determine the accuracy or otherwise of reports which have been in circulation to the effect that the Kuominchun or "Christian General's" party may ultimately refuse to cooperate with Yen Hsi-shan and return to an allegience with the Central Government. A report circulated by the *Kuo Wen* (independent) service on Wednesday of this week stated that while Feng Yu-hsiang had returned to Shensi with some $2,000,000 in paper currency which had been given to him by Yen, that it was not altogether certain that Kuominchun would assist. It was stated that the Kuominchun army is in need of food supplies and ammunition; that it had only one month's supplies; that many of the subordinate Kuominchun officers had expressed a desire to surrender to the Central authorities. The telegram stated that Gen. Han Fu-chih, head of the Honan provincial forces, had assured the Government that "should Nanking offer generous terms," that the Kuominchun might join the Government "and help in the settlement of the Shansi question." This telegram also stated that Yen had sent delegates to interview Marshal Wu Pei-fu, now a refugee in Szechuen province, and Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, ex-Anfu official now a refugee in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin, to solicit their support.

Should Fighting Develop?

For several days during the week Gen. Chiang Kai-shek held conferences with other National military officials including Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War; Ho Cheng chun, head of the forces at Hankow (who came to Nanking by airplane). Following these conferences it was reported that Gen. Chiang would proceed to Hsuchowfu to take personal command of the Nationalist troops, but later this trip was cancelled and it was announced that Gen. Chiang would take a trip along the Yangtse for the purpose of inspecting the Nationalist troops in this area. A *Reuter* report from Nanking on the evening of March 19 stated that a report had been received by the Government from Peiping to the effect that Yen had decided to appoint Marshal Wu Pei-fu as Minister of War, Tuan Chi-jui as Premier and Liang Shih-yi as Minister of Finance in his provisional government in Peiping.

Use of Tractors in North Manchuria

(Chinese Economic Bulletin)

Modern agricultural machines such as tractors, grass-cutters and winnowers have made their appearance quite recently in North Manchuria. After the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, scientific devices for cultivating the soil were first introduced to replace primitive methods. In the early days between 1900 and 1910 there were no foreign commercial agents in North Manchuria to furnish the farmers with new machinery for farming purposes. At that time the agricultural implements were, of necessity, ordered from Russia through Vladivostok and Blagovechensk. Later, with repeated arrivals of Shantung immigrants in North Manchuria where agriculture was given steady attention, various firms representing foreign manufacturers in Europe and America were opened in Harbin. But as the poor immigrants can not afford to buy expensive machinery for their farms, the sale of modern farm implements has thus far not been very successful. Moreover, Chinese farmers are still used to the old method of tilling the land.

The Chinese agricultural implements are primitive and cheap. The plough of the Chinese farmer is very simple in construction, consisting of an iron share and a wooden handle and costing from $5 to $10 Harbin currency. The plough, however, is valued by the Chinese farmer because it can be repaired by himself on the farm. For these reasons the Chinese farmer is reluctant to part with his primitive plough for western machines.

Comparativly speaking, more extensive application of modern devices to farming began in 1920, when the International Harvester Company of Chicago, dealing in agricultural machines, found it possible to open a branch in Harbin. The development of agriculture in Manchuria at present has assumed so much importance that the Company has been able to push its business not only along the Chinese Eastern Railway but also into the interior of the provinces, where a network of their agencies has been formed. Altogether about 60 agents are at work in Manchuria, who besides selling reaping machines introduce tractors and other lines as well. There are several big concerns in Harbin, distributing agricultural machines to meet the demand on the market.

Next to the International Harvester Company, is Messrs. Tchurin & Co., the largest Russian department store in Harbin. It also supplies farming implements. Beginning with this year three more firms dealing in similar business have been opened. There is a great demand on the market for ploughs, furrows, barrows, threshing machines, sowing and winnowing machines, grass-cutters and horse racks, and to some extent tractors. Increases in the import of agricultural machines are noted every year, but the future of agriculture in Manchuria still holds good prospects for intending sellers of such machinery.

The import of agricultural machines for the past five years is shown in the following figures:

Year	Tons
1923	351
1924	369
1925	832
1927	1,200
1928	1,590

According to statistics about 3,000 ploughs were sold in North Manchuria during the years 1926 and 1927. More than 7,000 ploughs were ordered by import firms in Harbin from foreign countries in 1928, but the demand on the market was not so great as to absorb all of that. Many firms, however, are still optimistic and have ordered about 10,000 more ploughs. There are at work in Manchuria some 100 to 120 tractors, of which about 30 are Caterpillar tractors, from 30 to 35 International and from 40 to 45 of other varieties. In addition to these varieties there are other machines on show in the local firms, which are awaiting experiments with these implements by the farmers. It is estimated that more than 200 tractors are stored by the different firms in Harbin.

Some importers have entertained the fear that the future of tractors in Manchuria is rather limited, owing to the fact that the average farmer can not afford to buy such luxurious implements, the cheapest of which costs no less than $9,000. Most of the importers do not sell their tractors on credit, for fear that they may fail to collect subsequent instalments. This is one of the reasons why the machine is not yet popularized. A European plough costs from 60 to 70 yen, which is much more expensive than the Chinese plough.

Why People Come to Hong Kong

BY C. K. WU

Having the advantage of an excellent harbor and free trade (except tobacco and wine) Hong Kong may aptly be called one of the greatest jumping grounds in the world. As a crown Colony Hong Kong has been controlled by John Bull and administered under his laws. Ever since Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain there has been a great exodus of people from European countries, and especially England, to this remote island. At that time the City of Victoria was nothing but a small collection of fishing huts dotted here and there along the coast. The inhabitants were scarce, save a few fishermen, the only inhabitants of the island.

Within the short duration of 89 years Hong Kong has attained the glamor and glory that characterizes it to-day. One can but admire the ability of theBritish people for their far-sighted enterprise in developing this island. The commerce of Hong Kong grew rapidly with the passing years. No sooner had the port been fully developed than ocean going liners were coming in and going out as frequently as the herrings of Dogger Bank. To-day the island has become the chief out-port for South China and a great shipping center for shipping and trade. As a result, more people came to dwell in the colony. Naturally, the inhabitants are mostly Chinese, as Hong Kong is only a stone's throw from the Chinese mainland.

Europeans the Whole "Cheese"

However, the Europeans and not the Chinese are the whole cheese in the island. They come here not for the sake of its beauty nor for its fame as a health resort. Hong Kong, being mostly a rock surrounded by water, has no natural beauty or scenery and is devoid of historical importance. Like many other places in the Orient Hong Kong is subject to numerous tropical diseases. Sympathy should go out to the Europeans who reside in the Orient, to mention nothing of the hardships which they endure. They have to undergo a long period of seasoning in order to become accustomed to this sweltering climate, which is indeed uncomfortable to the aliens. Wine is perhaps the only pleasure they can get in Hong Kong, while their fellow-countrymen at home may have been enjoying themselves in a theatre or sitting leisurely in a cafe listening to charming music pouring out from violins, dancing with their fair ladies in a cabarat, or drinking and playing cards with their fellow-members at the gay night clubs. The Europeans who come here must have made as great a determination as Caesar did when he crossed the Rubicon. The weather of Hong Kong is far from congenial, sometimes either too hot or too cold.

Altogether it is a very dull place for Europeans, and worse still for bachelors or spinsters. Of course the Europeans are not fools to come out here thousands of miles away from home. To their minds Hong Kong is a treasure island and indeed for many of them it turns out to be such. Even a junior clerk or a policeman gets good pay, while the latter is provided with comfortable quarters. As to the tai-pans and the schoolmasters they naturally receive princely incomes. Furthermore, even the inferior clerk and the salesman in the Orient appear with all the air and dignity of a wealthy tai-pan of Jardine-Matheson or of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. There are very few people who get less than $250 per month. Could they so easily secure such well-paid jobs in their native home with the prevalence of unemployment? Besides this, once they come to this colony they are free from income tax as well as numerous other taxes. Many Europeans return home after reaping a successful crop in Hong Kong and enjoy the rest of their lives in their native town. Hong Kong is easily a gold mine for the foreigners. They have been digging dollars out of this place for nearly a hundred years, and yet there seem to be as many left as ever.

Hong Kong, March 12, 1930.

Reflections on Consequences of Abolition

BY H. BENSON-CURRIE

It is significant that a cursory glance at the newspapers of America will reveal a marked interest in the sociological and political problems of China and, judging by the numerous articles and correspondence which appear daily in the press, one has an excellent indication of the trend of opinion in so far as it relates to China's demand for full sovereignty. That the majority of America's citizens are entirely sympathetic to the aspirations of the Chinese is not a mere contortion of fact, but a reality.

In signal contrast with the journals of the United States we find the press of Britain almost bare of anything appertaining to the future destiny of the Celestial Empire and absolutely devoid of any reference to her struggles for complete independence from foreign interference.

The causes of this ignorance of Chinese affairs on the part of the masses of Britain are somewhat difficult to ascertain, but one cannot help thinking that by basing his hazy knowledge of Chinese politics upon the distorted reports of some foreign press correspondents, who are invariably prophesying the fall of the National Government or some other cataclysm which they predict will befall China, the average Englishman is even yet under the impression that the Chinese are still an opium-smoking, servile race of people, incapable of governing themselves and constantly in the throes of civil warfare.

But with the revolutionary changes taking place within the country the whole world is slowly becoming conscious of a new and progressive China in place of the old and, for the first time in her long history, China has entered the international political stage.

The Chinese have still a long road to travel before the the six countries which still enjoy extra-territorial privileges relinquish their so-called rights, but as China is giving every visible indication of her ability to conform with the recommendations of the international commission on extra-territoriality, which came into existence under the Washington resolution of 1926, there should be no excuse for prolonging the time when the Chinese can exercise their full sovereign powers.

Britain's Far Eastern Base

When extra-territoriality is finally abolished Britain will find herself in the unfortunate position of being without a Far Eastern naval base—assuming of course that Hongkong will pass over to Chinese rule. There will be a very wide gap between Singapore and Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which will seriously affect the mobility of Britain's Pacific fleet. Hongkong forms an important link in the chain which joins England with Australia and the eastern part of the American continent and, by virtue of its geographical position, it has provided Britain's cruisers and destroyers with that means of refuelling which no other place so conveniently afforded.

With the Labor Government's pledge to cease work, for a time at least, upon the construction of the Singapore base the situation becomes all the more interesting from the point of view of the student of naval strategy.

Although it would seem a pity to discuss the possibilities of a future war whilst the five power naval conference is sitting in London, the chances of another world conflagration are always with us in the absence of any hope of total disarmament. Therefore, if one is permitted to stray from the path of the idealist for a moment to face the stark realities of a very material world, there is the possibility that England's communications with her Pacific dominions can be cut off within a very short time.

The value of an army or a navy lies solely in its mobility. If the lines of communication are in jeopardy then the force will cease to have its value as a fighting unit. With no refuelling base other than Singapore the teeth of the British navy may easily be drawn should the stage of the next war be shifted to the Pacific ocean. Far seeing naval tacticians have not overlooked the feasibility of anchoring huge floating pontoons in the oceans to serve as aerodromes for gigantic bombers and fighting planes and also to serve as gigantic reservoirs for the refuelling of air-craft and men-of-war. No doubt this scheme bristles with endless possibilities—providing that the ships, which are to act as "feeders" to these floating reservoirs by supplying them with the necessary oil fuel, are not hindered in their journies by enemy mines and craft.

Nevertheless, the future is not a very bright one for Great Britain and her Empire because the safety of her shores from foreign invasion and the regular importation of food-stuffs upon which she depends for her very existence, rest upon the efficiency and the mobility of her navy.

Future of Manchuria

Turning to another phase in the situation consequent upon abolition, where will Japan expand if her grandiose schemes of colonization in Manchuria are suddenly brought to an end? Will Japan give up that outlet for her surplus population which she has found in China's Three Eastern provinces at the time when the Chinese seriously insist upon their complete freedom from foreign domination? Should Japan insist upon retaining that niche which she has carved out for herself in Manchuria then we have the elements of another conflict, in which Britain and the United States can hardly remain passive.

Since Japan awakened to her national responsibilities and took her place among the brotherhood of nations she has emerged victorious from the three wars in which she has participated—her war with China in 1894, with Russia in 1906 and the Great War of 1914-1918. Never having suffered defeat she is under no delusions as to her naval and military strength. Evolving from a primitive to a great manufacturing nation she shares the disadvantages of Britain in having to go outside the bounds of her country for raw material and the bulk of her food supply, but in fostering the spirit of militarism and by glorifying warfare in her adult male population, she thinks she is sufficiently strong enough to look around for suitable places for territorial expansion. However, her attitude is doing more to disturb the peace of mind of the world than she perhaps imagines.

With the powerful navy which she has and with the well-equipped and efficient army which she has built up the Japanese will prove themselves to be formidable opponents to whoever her enemies may be. Again we must not not overlook the fact that foreign territorial rendition will be a feather in the cap of the Nanking administration and will do more to unite the Chinese than any of the past achievements of the national government in other directions. A united and prosperous China of the future will be infinitely different to the China of to-day; incidentally, with the cessation of the internal warfare which has sapped her vitality in the past, China will be in a much better position to stand up to her hereditary enemies whose frontiers border hers.

It is not too great a stretch of the imagination to visualise China as an important constituent in the framework of Far Eastern affairs when once she has passed the stage of servility and earned the respect of the nations of the west.

Japan is passing through those very processes which the older civilizations have passed through at some period or other in their history. First came national consciousness, then national construction and political freedom. Now comes that arrogance and desire for empire building which once characterised Greece, Rome and Britain. As the British Empire covers about one-eighth of the surface of the globe and the American continent does not permit of any further encroachments, there is very little room left in the world for the materialization of Japan's empirical dreams. Therefore, we see the humorous spectacle of Japan endeavoring to share China's bed and China, mindful of Japan's motives, pushing the Japanese over the edge of the bed in order to make room for her own expanding population!

What of Russia?

Of Soviet Russia no one dare prophesy. Will her peculiar economic structure crumble under the great weight which has been placed upon it and will she still be strong enough to remain a thorn in the side of her neighbors, China and Japan, or will she collapse as the result of another revolution? Time will tell.

Russia has no territorial problem and never will have as long as she continues to utilise the services of the G.P.U in killing off a few hundreds of her population daily just for the fun of it! Seriously though, close observers are constantly sounding the death-knell of the Soviet reigime but the Bolsheviks are still in power and it looks as if they will remain so for a long time to come. Whether a democratic form of government will take the place of the present despotic administration is a matter for speculation, but how Russia will fare when China no longer agrees to submit to bullying is an important point to consider.

(Continued on page 147)

The Death of Old Chinese Civilization

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

(Harper's Magazine for March)

THE kernel of truth in the otherwise misleading formula that East is East and West is West and so forth is that the affairs of the one cannot be translated into the terms of the other. Their respective cultural languages differ too widely, If the twain have never been able to meet, as indeed they have not, the reason is mainly that the West has insisted on applying its own standards, conventions, and beliefs, and then on making judgments. We are a politically minded people, especially we of the English-speaking nations. We are absorbed in what may be called the public life of a country, in the narrowly restricted events that make up "situations" and "crises." For us the "problem" of a country consists of its domestic politics and foreign relations. But because such events have other values in the East, and sometimes have no significance at all, our judgments are generally wrong. If we do not misunderstand, we at least fail to understand.

This has never been more true than now, and no country is a better illustration of this than China. Knowing of China only what we read in the newspapers or in more pretentious expositions by experts, we see it as an orgy of civil wars, a nullity of law and order, a relapse into comic-opera government, and a crying need for "cleaning up"—the technical description is "chaos." Nor is this altogether inaccurate as a description of surface symptoms, of the superficial aspects of the public life of the country. But knowing so much, we know nothing of what is essential in China; seeing so much, we see distortedly. For what is really happening in China, what is important as history and fundamental in influence, is that a world is turning over. This is happening everywhere in the East, but in China it is brought to sharpest focus. A whole hemisphere seethes, and the revolutions, civil wars, disintegrated governments, nationalist insurgencies, and anti-foreign movements are but the froth at the top. They are interesting and dramatic, and enlivening as feature articles, and grievous to foreign offices, and sometimes tragic to those immediately affected; but they are unimportant in themselves. They are symptoms. They are effects, not causes. The truth about China, about the whole East, is much more serious than we think it is, than we are told it is in conventional channels of information. It goes deeper and, moreover it is something we cannot "do anything" about. There is chaos in the East now, not as the word is used in the professional slang of writers on foreign affairs, diplomatic observers, and outraged "men on the spot," but in its correct sense of formlessness.

Why There Is Chaos

There is chaos in China because the old principle of order is no longer effective. For twenty-five hundred years China has been held together internally by a crystallized, highly developed, complex, and tenacious civilization, the oldest continuous civilization surviving into our own times and perhaps the most distinctive. For almost a hundred years the basis of its relations with the outer world has been the dominance of the Occidental Powers and the superiority of the white man. China was not conquered in the sense that it had lost entity as a state. But it had lost control over its own destinies and had to do the bidding others. And it had survived as an entity only because no one of the aggressor Powers was strong enough to absorb it against the opposition of rival Powers, and partition was impracticable because they could never have agreed on division of the spoils. China was saved because the Powers hated one another more than they coveted China. By the gravitational pull of these two forces—a deeply rooted civilization and the dominance of the white Powers—China had been kept on its orbit. Both forces have now lost power of attraction.

The civilization of China is dead in spirit, crushed by the impact of a civilization of greater vitality, the machine civilization of the West. The historic culture is sterile. The traditions which determined the forms of Chinese society and the ways of living of the Chinese people are no longer binding. The old system of values is no longer accepeed. Institutions are shaken. Beliefs no longer carry conviction. Customs are fluid. Even habits, handed down from generation to generation until become almost as unvarying as reflexes, are broken. The cement of the whole Chinese social structure, loosening for a generation, is now suddenly crumbling away. In America we are perplexed by what Walter Lippmann describes as the dissolution of the ancestral order. By comparison ours is a fixity. It *we* are groping for certainties, then the Chinese can be said to be stumbling amid ruins, blindly seeking a new path, even a new destination.

The dominance of the Western Powers has ended. It has been undermined by the sapping of our own ideas and shattered by explosives of our own laying. Democracy, nationalism, conscious patriotism, later reinforced by self-determination and the rights of weak nations—all the ideas brought with us in what we magniloquently called our mission to civilize backward peoples—have done their work. We have civilized the backward peoples more completely than we dreamed or desired: they have learned how to use the most destructive weapons of modern warfare and acquired the concept of nationalism as an end for which to fight The restraints which might have served to check them before have ceased to be operative. Western ascendancy was established by force and subsequently rested either directly on force or indirectly on the white man's prestige, the belief in his superiority, not so much innately as because of his invincibility. That belief has passed irrevocably. We adduced too much evidence to the contrary. The World War was conclusive. We told too much about one another then by way of propaganda, too much that was true. And as if to point the conclusion, we took yellow and brown and black men to the fighting fronts and taught them to kill white men, thus demonstrating that it could be done by men of any color if only the right weapons were used.

Only Force Could Sustain Position

Prestige having lost its symbol value, only force could sustain our position when the challenge came which the ferment of our ideas had produced. But the War left us physically unable or psychologically indisposed to resort to force. The Chinese, not alone among Eastern peoples, have taken advantage of the fact. The succession of crises between the Western Powers and China from the Washington Conference to the recent conflict with Russia is the result. In effect the Chinese have won. The details are not important. Whether this treaty or that has been abrogated or not, whether this foreign concession or that has been retroceded or not, the Chinese have recovered in substance most of what had been wrested from them in the long period of subjugation by the West. What is left to us is shadow. Most of all, more than the tangible elements of special privileges, rights, territorial encroachments, and other derogations on sovereignty, the Chinese have recovered a sense of equality. They do not automatically yield to the white man as of a divinely ordered dispensation. At the moment, in fact, they have pushed their sense of equality to the point of self-assertiveness, as might be expected.

A white skin has ceased to be a *laissez passer* and guarantee of safe conduct, as I have myself unhappily observed. I have felt the steel of a pirate leader's gun prodding my throat as his followers ransacked my cabin in the foreigners' first class of a British ship on the Yangtsze quite as turbulently as they did the coolie quarters below decks. I have felt the sting of his knuckles rapped across my cheek by way of warning if I did not yield up what I had hidden. And by way of example there lay just outside my cabin the body of another American, shot down in as contemptuous indifference to the majesty and punitive power of his government as to the weakness of the government of the Chinese shot down below. As an ironic symbol of the significance of the episode, only thirty minutes' steaming up the river lay a fleet of British, American, French, and Japanese gunboats, presumably for our protection.

We on our part have forsworn our conquerors' airs and now move about with circumspection. The most conclusive proof is our vociferous repudiation of any previous claims to superiority. We not only admit Chinese into hotels on their own soil, but too agressively deny that they used to have to enter by the back door, as in fact they did. Too ostentatiously we point to the fact that occasionally a club of foreign export and import managers on Chinese territory permits a Chinese aristocrat and scholar to enter its precincts as a guest and not as a servant. And the Chinese now walk with impunity even in the public park on the Shanghai waterfront, until two years ago sacred from their profanation. Indeed, they walk where they like and do as they like, even in the foreigner's presence, a social revolution the immensity of which cannot be appreciated by those who did not know the China of ten years ago when the English or American junior clerk was king and conqueror and god.

China will regain equilibrium first in its foreign relations. The basis will be independence. All that remains now is the formality of liquidating the regime of foreign hegemony. Diplomatic bodies are ponderous and move glacially. They may cling to the letter of treaties after the spirit is dead and to the outward forms of foreign privileges already nullified in practice. In the realities which the foreign official representative or business man in China must face from day to day, however, the old regime is gone. In time foreign offices, too, will recognize realities, and treaties will be made to conform with them. But that is merely the formality of routine.

A chapter in history has closed. Our day of might in the Far East is done. None like it will dawn again in our time. What we originally gained by force we have lost by force and can regain only by force. But we should be dealing now with a different China from that which we subdued in the nineteenth century with a few gunboats and a few regiments of infantry. It is no longer a giant asleep in the past, ignorant of the world and armed with the weapons of the Middle Ages. It has a sense of nationality, is alert to national perils and, while still ineffective from a military point of view, is learning fast how to fight. Only a real army could reduce China to the position it occupied only twenty years ago, and no Western country could send a real army. For political reasons Japan cannot. It would be restrained by Great Britain and America.

Old Regime Is Gone

Our day is done, and I do not count it an unmixed evil. It may have saved us a greater loss than the fruits of conquest. If China had been as near disintegration twenty-five years ago as is now, we should have speeded the process and then fallen to fighting over the pieces. Even if we did speed the process now the pieces would not be ours anyway. The Chinese can unite long enough to keep the intruder out. When the Western world has recovered from its present exhaustion and, moreover, has evolved a new technic of penetration, a new era of imperialism may set in, but it will not be imperialism in the old terms and it will not be so easy to establish and maintain. It will take forms that cannot be envisaged now. Also, however, China may by that time have taken forms that cannot by envisaged now and that will preclude even attempts at aggression.

II

What of China internally?

In one of the larger provincial centers only recently I was talking to an old friend, then a member of the provincial committee, the board of administrators who governed the province. In effect, his was the decisive voice in the committee and the province. I asked him what he thought

"Yes, it is a mess," he said. "In my heart I know it to be all that the most contemptuous Shanghai foreign business man says it is. But what else could it be? Look. I was born in a village not far from here. When I was a boy workmen suddenly came along once and started putting up poles and stringing wires between them outside the village walls. I was curious, we all were curious. At first we were fearful of the effect on the spirits of wind and water that determined the fate of the village. Then my father came back from the county market town one day and explained. You could put a letter on those wires and in a day or an hour—that was not quite clear—it would arrive at its destination at the other end of the province, just traveling along the wire. I speculated long on that, but if my father said so it was true. Then it occurred to me that New Year was coming. I had a cousin living in a town at some distance, and I had wanted to send him a present. If I could send a letter along those wires, why not also apresent? I got a nice pair of felt shoes and early New Year's morning I stole outside the city walls, stood under the wires, and flung first one shoe and then another up at them. They hit the wires and came down. I didn't understand. I ran home crying.

"And I am still in early middle age and I am supposed to have learned to supervise railroads, construct highways, organize and direct public utilities, plan irrigation and reclamation schemes, institute scientific farming, regulate the new factories springing up everywhere, think out the labor problem, organize and administer public school systems, and start modern hospitals. That is the adjustment I have had to make in half a lifetime; it is the adjustment we all have had to make in less than a generation. And, remember, I have had the unusual advantage of having studied in America and traveled in Europe. Most of us have not begun yet. I can take you out on the new automobile road we have built and show you peasants peering into the radiator of an autobus, looking for the concealed aninal or spirit that makes it go. Of course we haven't made the adjustment yet. We don't really understand now, let alone know how to run this new kind of world. But it is the world we have to live in just the same. Of course, we are making a mess. Do you wonder?"

It is hard to give a more succinct statement of fundamental causes. It is hard also to sum up contemporary China's address to these causes more succinctly than in the same man's words. We were walking on the shores of a lake which is hallowed in Chinese legendry. Here in the golden splendors of the T'ang age poets came to sing of its beauties, painters to set them down in swift strokes on silk. Here emperors came to take their ease in pavilions of red beams and green-and-golden tiled roofs built for their pleasure. On the hills which gently rise above it monasteries lie in cool, serene retreat half-hidden in groves of bamboo. About us lay the deposits of the greatness and glory of China's ancient days.

He was telling me of his plans for the "development" of the lake shore—he used that word. There would be a library for public use, with classes for the illiterate; there would be a building for commercial exhibits, and so forth. What kind of buildings would they be? I asked. Would they follow the architectural lines of those around us, with dipping roofs and broad courtyards and winding, shaded paths in old gardens? They would not, he answered vigorously, decidedly not. Would there be adaptations then from Western style to make them more comfortable and economical of space? No; that was chop suey, neither one nor the other. They would be Western, pure Western—as complete a break with the past as possible. Yes, these that were here now were beautiful. They could never be surpassed. And they embodied the traditions of the race. That was just it—they tied the face to the past. Above all else, those ties had to be broken.

Then he spoke with passionate intensity.

"If I thought it were necessary in order to make that break sure," he said, "I would tear all these down and put up New Jersey factory buildings in their place."

III

This is the mood of contemporary China. Now, as distinguished from fifteen or twenty years ago, it is not just the patter of what travel writers called Young China, showing itself in superficial changes on the outer fringes while the mass of the country went on as always, unaffected and unknowing. Nor does it reflect the hybridism of those ungrounded in their own culture and veneered with a little Western learning, to be patronized or ignored by the educated classes who made opinion and held power of decision. Now it represents the reasoned conviction of responsible men, intellectual leaders, and scholars in the old tradition, and it finds expression in a destructiveness that is awesome. A whole race is destroying its foundations. The most conservative race in the world, the most tenacious of its past, is consciously, deliberately demolishing all that it has held sacred, all that stands of a civilization which has endured for three thousand years and builded greatly in its course. What the times began, the Chinese are themselves finishing. If they walk amid ruins, they are also making them as they go.

Old Educational System Abandoned

The old educational system has been abandoned. The Confucian classics and the literature gathered about them, which have been for the Chinese a philosophy, a code of morals, a code of conduct, a text of political and social science, and an intellectual discipline, are no longer being taught. They have simply been dropped. They are not even respected. In Peking there is a school which was founded in the days of the monarchy by a group of wealthy literati for the teaching of the classics to sons of officials. It has always been the custom for the trustees—usually elderly scholars and officials—to attend the opening exercises for the orthodox ceremony of bowing to the tablet of Confucius, a ceremony prescribed through the centuries. Last year they went as usual. There was no tablet above the outer gate. They proceeded into the assembly hall. There the niche above the dais was empty. They made inquiries. The two tablets were found flung into a corner of the courtyard. It is so everywhere. In practically all the schools children are being taught nothing of what their parents learned. Confucius and Mencius are not only not taught, they are scarcely mentioned. In their stead are "subjects," a haphazard and ever-changing curriculum, too obviously stemming from the West. It is as if there were suddenly dropped out of our own education everything written before 1900. A generation is growing up ignorant of the foundations of Chinese thought and without the real basis of any other thought.

A generation is growing up cut off also from the

foundation of Chinese society, which was the family system—the family not in our sense of father, mother, and children, but rather father, mother, and sons, the sons' wives and their children, perhaps three or four generations in collateral branches, all living together under a patriarchate, or at least council of elders. In the larger centers where new ideas have penetrated most deeply the family controls are already so loosened as to be ineffective, and even in the rural regions they are relaxed. And since the family was the agency of government in all personal relations—law-giver, administration, and court of justice—there is the same anarchy in personal relations as in public relations, where they manifest themselves more recognizably as political breakdown and civil strife. Authority is no longer recognized. Ancestor worship is no longer the first duty or filial piety the highest virtue. The family is not accepted as the unit in the social scheme, its welfare the sole criterion. The individual is asserting himself and his rights. He refuses to obey the decision of parents or a council of elders as to where he shall live, how he shall occupy himself, what he shall do with his property and, most of all, whom he shall marry.

It is the law of the sages and immemorial custom that marriages be arranged by parents through the intricate negotiations of middlemen and that bride and groom neither know each other nor see each other until after the prolonged and elaborate marriage ceremonies, the bride then severing all connection with her own family and entering her husband's home, where she must render obedience and homage to his mother. Yet it was only an occasion for amusement when a few months ago the following advertisement appeared in a Shanghai Chinese paper: "Why go to all the bother of having a wedding ceremony in the presence of witnesses and with permission of elders? This is to announce that we are now husband and wife, having been married yesterday." It is untypical only in the bravado, but not in the sentiment that lies behind it. To the younger generation marriage concerns the individual and not the family and, therefore, personal inclinations alone must be consulted. There is open revolt against the right of parents to choose life partners, and in all the towns there are numerous marriages in defiance of the wish of parents. And to the parents a marriage so contracted is the equivalent of a companionate marriage to an American parent. In result, as always when change is sharp and sudden, there is personal tragedy.

IV

As everywhere, the break is most clearly and dramatically manifest in the status of women. Ten years ago I remember one of my Chinese teachers coming to me in Peking in distress. He was too worried to give me my lesson that day, he said. He had been recently married. His wife had gone to a mission school. He had not, but he was progressive, he said. And he had seen how it was between foreigners and their wives. It had come to the ears of his mother, who was old-fashioned, that he had gone with his wife to a mission school party, that he had appeared with her among strangers, and that he had been seen walking home with her. His mother was outraged. Was her daughter-in-law a prostitute? Did a gentleman parade in public with his wife as if he were a peasant and watch her talking to strange men as if she were a sing-song girl? Thus his mother; but his wife was equally outraged. Was he modern or not? Had he learned anything or not? And was he to be one of the "old heads"? She for her part would not be. For his part, woe was his portion. For his mother said quite rightly that filial piety was the first claim on one not an outcast. His wife said equally rightly that he owed fidelity to his education and beliefs, to say nothing of her.

"How fortunate you foreigners are," he said. "Your lives are so simple."

I had lived in China five years and had numerous Chinese friends, many of them intimate friends. I had seen the wives of only three of them. When I last returned to China in 1927 I had been away for some years. The night after my arrival I was invited to a Chinese party in one of the new swagger hotels in Shanghai. As I entered I stood rooted, brought up by the shock of a picture framed in a distant doorway. There I saw women—Chinese women—and dancing. Dancing with men, and men not their husbands! And I thought of my Peking teacher only a few years before.

No doubt there are mothers who still ask whether their daughters-in-law are to act like prostitutes, but one also sees them with their daughters at tea-dances at the foreigners' hotels. One sees them even pathetically striving to seem modern themselves—their hair bobbed, the ends of their long shoes stuffed out with cotton to conceal the fact that they have bound feet. One also hears of marriages in which the bride stipulates that the bridegroom pledge himself never to take a concubine. On the other hand, I know of a case in which the wife, an American-educated woman and modern, finding herself barren, has insisted, against his objections, that her husband exercise his prerogative of taking a concubine in order to carry on his line, and has herself gone out to choose him one. While it is true that the "new woman" is now something more than a showpiece to be celebrated in foreign feature articles about "awakening" and "enlightenment," the past still survives. Precisely because it does, and because there coexist two entirely different and mutually exclusive sets of mores, life in China is something more than picturesque. It is also prolific of pain. For instincts do not change so soon, whatever the "views" may be. For many conform and willingly; and, with conforming, hurt. There is also reason. When one system of controls is abandoned, presumably for another, there is always a hiatus between the two. In the interval before the new one is understood and adjusted there is a vast deal of human wastage, especially when the old restraints have been rigid and unyielding. More particularly have young Chinese women in large cities a caricatured idea of the freedom of Western women. The younger generation may seem a problem to the American parent. By comparison the Chinese may still wistfully envy us the simplicity of our life.

The breakdown of the Chinese family, which is to say the breakdown of all standards, is not just a matter of modernism or the acceptance of ideas. It is only partly conscious. New forms of production have dictated new ways of living, rogardless of intellectual conviction or choice. The factory worker follows his job. Industrialism means concentration of labor supply where production is most economical. The peasant can keep his clan about him, for they all work together. So can the worker in household industry, whose family provides artisan, apprentice; bookkeeper, and clerk, and whose radius of operation is the immediate neighborhood. In China, as in England one hundred years ago, new industrial centers create new population centers. The worker is willy-nilly broken from the old discipline, physically broken because he no longer lives at home and psychologically because he has to form new habits. What happens is that one body of sanctions is gone before another can be formed.

V

Essentially China is in vacuum now. One may almost say there is no China. The China that was has passed or is passing. Away from the centers of dissolution there are vestiges of the old China, outwardly as they always have been but inwardly without life. What is in China to-day the mind cannot grasp because the eye can form no image. It shifts too rapidly for focus. The China that will be cannot even be envisaged. Dim foreshadowings of what it may be flicker here and there, too blurred to form an outline.

Can a race have two lives? Can any people have a rebirth? Can it detach itself from the civilization in which its spirit has been poured, tear itself up by the roots, roots gnarled in the soil for three thousand years, then bear fruit again in another civilization? No race ever has. All others that have decayed once have survived only as wraiths among their memories. There is evidence that already in the T'ang dynasty, more than a thousand years ago, the Chinese were old and weary, over-refined and disillusioned, oppressed by the futility of effort and the vanity of all things earthly. It may be that China's easy subjection in the last century and its present disintegration are proof that its vitality is irrecoverably spent. On the other hand, Chinese history has always moved in cycles, and this may have been only the under-swing of the curve. The Chinese have dropped as low as this before, and always emerged. Their very survival in the last hundred years may be evidence that the race is not yet enervated. The ability of their emigrants to venture into all parts of the world from the arctic north to the equatorial tropics and everywhere to establish themselves securely or even to dominate in fair competition is further evidence.

At any rate China has entered a new phase. It can never go back. It may survive only biologically—so many individuals of certain physical characteristics, but dead in spirit and a prey to conquest. It may be merely an imitation of the industrialized West, Western in exterior, in all except the dynamic vigor of the West—its historic identity entirely lost. Or, it may take over Western science and the machine technology and make them its own, combine the power of mechanization with its old creativeness,

(Continued on page 147)

Effect of Silver Slump upon Silk Industry

BY PAUL K WHANG

The heavy drop in the price of silver will give Chinese silkmen an edge over Japanese silkmen in their competition for marketing raw silk in the American market. This statement, without explanation, may be incomprehensible to those who are not familiar with the ins and outs of running a silk business. Raw silk in the American market is quoted at so many gold dollars per pound, and this quotation is then translated into so many taels per picul in China and so many yen per picul in Japan, in accordance with the rate of the local exchange market. What makes the condition complicated is that the United States and Japan both adopt the gold standard for their monetary system, while China still has the silver one. When a business transaction involves two countries both using the gold standard, granting that they have different names for their coins, the rate of exchange is generally fixed by the contents of gold in their respective standard units, and the fluctuation will under no condition go above or below the "gold point". But in the case of the rate of exchange between a "gold standard" country and a "silver standard" country, the market rate follows the fluctuation of the relative prices of gold and silver, and there are no limits to govern the fluctuation. Thus under the ordinary condition, a Japanese Yen is always equivalent to .49846 American Dollar—the parity of exchange, while a Chinese Tael may be worth 1.35 American Dollar as in 1920, or only .45 American Dollar as it was in Feb. 1930.

How Exchange Affects Price

Based upon the above figures, we can instantly see that a Chinese Tael of 1930 (up to the time of writing) in terms of the American Dollar is worth only as much as one-third of that of 1920. In other words, an American Dollar now can be exchanged for three times more Chinese money than it was ten years ago. It is true that this appreciation in the value of gold will work a great havoc upon the Chinese importing business, but on the other hand it will produce a good effect upon the promotion of Chinese exporting business. Take raw silk for instance, supposing the price quoted in the N. Y. market remained the same in Jan. 1929 as in Jan. 1930, through the assistance of the rate of exchange which in the meantime dropped from Tls. 1,490 (one gold dollar) to Tls. 2.088, the Chinese silkmen will gain Tls. 598 more on every American dollar now than a year ago. In Japan, the reverse is the case. With the rate of exchange between the Japanese Yen and the American Dollar gradually resuming its former parity after the lifting of the gold embargo, (before the Japanese Yen went down far below the "gold point"), the Japanese silkmen will get less now from American money than they got before. Under such a condition, the Chinese silkmen can offer their silk at a cheaper price to the American buyers than the Japanese silkmen can possibly afford to do. In order to face the Chinese competition, the Japanese silkmen have no alternative but to cut down the price of their silk and sell it at a sacrifice. Thus we find that the price of Japanese silk has been declining heavily in the Yokohoma market, and that the Japanese silkmen have been clamoring for government assistance.

As customary, the American buyers have the choice of buying their silk either from China or from Japan. In placing their orders, the rate of exchange is also a factor which the American buyers will take into consideration, and they will buy silk at a market where the rate of exchange is most favorable to them. When the price of gold goes up, it will be much more profitable for the American buyers to buy their silk from China, because the Chinese sellers can sell their silk at a cheaper price. On the other hand, when the silver appreciates in value, Japanese silkmen will be in a better position to market their silk than the Chinese silkmen. This amply accounts for the reason of my statement that under the present conditions the Chinese silkmen will have an edge over the Japanese silkmen in their competition for marketing raw silk in the American market.

China's "Golden" Opportunity

While I say that the silver slump will turn out to be a blessing to the Chinese silkmen, I do not however mean to say that it will instantly draw a large volume of business to the Chinese side, and that the Chinese silkmen will make a good profit out of this abnormal situation. Contrary to the general belief, Chinese silkmen, instead of making good profits, have been actually selling their silk at a loss. As a matter of fact, the price of silk, as that of other commodities, is primarily determined by the law of supply and demand. With the substitution of rayon for silk, coupled with the depression of silk business in the United States, the production of raw silk has exceeded its demand. As a result of over-production, the price of raw silk has always been on the decline. Despite the big rise in the price of gold, the price of raw silk in the Shanghai market has not been marked with any proportional increase, as the loss in price can not be made up by the gain on exchange. During last Dec., with the anxiety of Japanese silkmen to dispose of their silk before the lifting of the gold embargo, the price of raw silk in the local market actually registered a drop of 40 to 50 taels per picul. In the first two months of this year, when the price of gold bars rose from Tls. 458.70 to around Tls. 500.00, the price of silk was only increased by 50 to 60 taels per picul. Moreover, with the big fluctuation in the price of gold bars, the local exchange market has been put into great confusion, and the silk market has become exceedingly quiet. Thus, after all, the Chinese silkmen have not experienced any good effect from the silver slump.

While the Chinese silkmen may be yet unaware of the good outcome of the present situation, the Japanese silkmen have already felt the bad influence of Chinese competition, as they have to reduce the price of their silk in order to meet the demand of the American market. One thing, however, is certain—It is a good opportunity for the Chinese silkmen to cultivate the American market. To that end, the Chinese silkmen should get busy in improving the quality of their silk and making their silk meet the American requirements. In the meantime, the government should lend its helping hand to the Chinese silkmen by abolishing all the taxes and surtaxes on cocoons and silk, and providing all facilities for the exportation of China raw silk. Through the cooperation of the Chinese government and silkmen, much can be done towards the development of China's silk industry by utilizing the present opportunity of the silver slump.

Shanghai, March 14, 1930.

Japanese Build Bean Facilities, while Chinese and Russians Squabble

F. R. Raitt, who is the managing director of the British Ear Eastern Co. Ld., of Harbin, has written to the *North China Daily News* explaining the situation in Manchuria as regards the export of soya beans. He says one of the largest markets for consumption of soya beans is Europe, which yearly receives a worse quality of bean. The result is that European buyers have commenced to fine the Manchurian shippers very severely and when even this did not help matters, European consumers have began using other oil seeds. During the past three years, Harbin exporters (North Manchuria) and Dairen exporters (South Manchuria) have sustained heavy losses, whilst the European buyers have commenced enforcing certain measures to compel Manchuria to export its beans in a cultural state. Things have come to such a pass that the surplus of beans, after the requirements of China and Japan have been satisfied, may have no sale abroad.

It has been under these considerations that the S. M. Railway has commenced building a grain elevator in the port of Dairen with a capacity of 2,500 tons. The S, M. Railway, by practical means, desires to test the possibilities of transport of beans in bulk by steamers through the tropics to Europe. The achieved results from such a large and expensive test, will make it possible, when building elevators, to settle the problem of drying and cleaning the beans, and thus assist in economising millions of yen for the S. M. Railway. The U.S.S.R. Government as a partner in the C. E. Railway since 1924, continues Mr. Raitt, has never had and still has not any decided commercial policy. In 1928, the Vice-President of C. E. Railway, Mr. Lashevitch (presenting the U.S.S.R. Government), very closely interested himself in this business of storing beans, but the unexpected death of Mr. Lashevitch and later the disputes between the Chinese and Soviet partners of the C. E. Railway, culminating in July 1929 by the conflict between the Government of China and U.S.S.R., stopped all further negotiations.

Mr. Raitt expresses the hope that the liquidation of the conflict between the Chinese and Soviet Governments, which must take place at the Conference to be held in Moscow in the near future, will make it possible to settle the elevator question on the Chinese Eastern Railway and in Vladivostok, which question has become most urgent for North Manchuria and Vladivostok, and that the C. E. Railway will be compelled to commence the fulfilment of existing agreements. Should mutual work and understanding between the two partners of the railway not be possible during this coming year, Mr. Raitt says the only hope for North Manchuria will be the building of elevators with an outlet for export at Dairen. In this case both the partners will lose and the third party will reap the benefits.

Manchurian Railways and Japanese Interference

BY W. H. WANG (王維新)

(The China Critic for Jan. 30)

Railways in Manchuria, as is true with all railways, involve economic, political, and strategic considerations. Generally speaking, it may be affirmed that all these railways have primarily economic importance, as they all serve lands which are already economically productive, or they open up great, fertile, but as yet undeveloped regions for settlement by the great hordes of colonist farmers which are now flocking into Manchuria.

The railway development in Manchuria can be divided roughly into three periods. The first period is prior to the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5, when the building of railways in Manchuria was entirely in the hands of Russia. Upon Russia's defeat railway building became soon a monopoly by the Japanese. By the notorious Twenty-One Demands, the Japanese intended to justify this attempt at monopoly by a treaty arrangement. The rapid advance of the Japanese naturally aroused the Chinese, and the result has been the numerous railways built and planned by the Chinese themselves during the past ten years. Since the Russian Revolution the Russian campaign for the building of Manchurian railways has virtually stopped. But the Sino-Japanese struggle has become keener and more bitter than ever before. And this constitutes the third and latest period. Now, in order to understand the very complicated situation of the railway systems in Manchuria, we must analyze them section by section and to see how they bear upon the Japanese schemes of exploitation. Some sections of the Manchurian railways are built and controlled wholly by the Chinese but by means of loans from the South Manchuria Railway Company. Other sections are wholly constructed by the Japanese, with the consent of the Chinese, under a treaty or contract between the Chinese native authorities and the South Manchuria Railway Company. In a word, almost every section of the Manchurian railway has some historical or financial relations with the South Manchuria Railway. In the present paper we shall review some of the aspects of the competition between China and Japan in the development of Manchurian railways.

Details of Various Lines

Let us first consider the Ssupingkai and Anganchi line and its sections. Ssupingkai is a main station of the South Manchuria Railway between Mukden and Changchun in South Manchuria, as in Anganchi between Harbin and Manchuli in North Manchuria. In order to connect these two important stations, there is now a completed railway known as Ssupingkai-Anganchi line, going through two commercial centers, namely, Chengchiatun and Taonan. We will discuss it in sections: (1) From Ssupingkai to Chengchiatun, (2) From Chengchiatun to Taonan, and (3) From Taonan to Anganchi; and its economic importance.

(1) Ssupingkai-Chengchiatun Section—The Chinese government and the Yokohama Specie Bank signed an agreement for the financing of this section to the interest of which the South Manchuria Railway later succeeded. A loan of 5,000,000 yen was actually floated, in accordance with this, and the South Manchuria Railway advanced the rest of the money—an amount of 32,000,000 yen.

The South Manchuria Railway and the Yokohama Specie Bank were to act as purchasing agents as provided in both agreements. The Chinese built this line on the 5 million yen loan. Interest has been paid, but on the other advances the interest has accumulated and added to the principal year by year. The Chengchiatun-Taonan Payintala (通遼) contract was later merged with this and the arrangement for representation of the Japanese interests are consequently the same throughout the Ssupingkai-Taonan division. (1) This will be set forth in the next paragraph. The entire section from Ssupingkai to Chengchiatun covers a distance of 52 miles. In the spring of 1917 construction began, and on November 30, 1917, the first trial run over the whole line was made. (2)

(2) Chengchiatun-Taonan Section:—The Ssupingkai-Chengchiatun line was continued by a branch to Payintala, and by an extension to Taonan. The Peking government in 1919 empowered the South Manchuria Railway to float a loan for building these railways, the amount to be 45 million yen (3) at 5 percent interest on a 40-year term. To float a loan at such a low rate of interest was impossible and by a provision made in the contract, the South Manchuria Railway in such a contingency was to enter into a pact whereby they were to advance short-term loans for the needed money.

Chinese Receive Japanese Help

The South Manchuria Railway under the original contract was only to arrange the financing, the Chinese to build the road themselves. The Chinese found it expedient to contract with the South Manchuria Railway for the building of a part of the line, which was entirely outside the previous agreement.

The conditions were that during construction the Chinese Ministry of Communications must engage a Japanese engineer with a staff, and after completion must employ upon the recommendation of the South Manchuria Railway a Japanese Maintenance Engineer, a Chief Accountant, and a Tariff Manager.

As construction progressed, sums were advanced under the short-term loan arrangement. The sum total now due amounts to about 32 million yen as the loans were renewed from year to year with interest duly added.

Although the interest was placed at a rate averaging 9 percent., this was not unduly high at the time the loan was made. (4) The security for this loan is the property and revenue of the railway and is guaranteed by the income of the central government at Peking. The Circulation of a loan of 45 million yen is favored by the Ministry of Communications, but it is manifest that the interest rate must be higher than the 5 percent provided in the original proposition. Furthermore, the bankers want the loan guaranteed by the South Manchuria Railway and the amortization period shortened, so this matter remains in an uncertain state and the difficulties connected with it are so many that it does not look very promising.

(3) Taonan-Anganchi Section:—Within a period of about two years, the South Manchuria Railway as contractor was to construct a railway between Taonan and Anganchi, each section to be handed over to the Director General of the Railway Bureau upon completion, and the revenues accruing from the traffic to be taken by the Railway Bureau. With funds advanced by the South Manchuria Railway the Director is to purchase land, materials for construction, and equipment. The procedure to be observed in procuring such articles from abroad is to buy them in the open market at lowest rates for good quality, the preference to be given Chinese goods over Japanese or other foreign goods.

The sum of 12,920,000 yen is fixed as payment of the fulfilment of the contract. Upon completion of construction, the Provincial government is to pay that sum to the South Manchuria Railway, but any amount thereof which remains unpaid at the end of a period of six months from the date of the transfer of the line shall be turned into a loan, for a period of four years, and bearing interest at 9 percent, to be paid from the revenues of the railway or from such other funds as the provincial authorities may choose. The principal of the loan shall be amortized in thirty years by instalments, commencing from the eleventh year from the date of transfer, and on repayment of the principal, the contract shall be invalidated. The contract will also be nullified at any time within the forty years when the complete principal and interest shall have been paid. The Chinese have, however, the right to redeem the loan at any time. The loan is secured by a lien on all the railway properties. The South Manchuria Railway has the right to appoint an advisor who shall supervise for the Railway Bureau all expenditure and revenues of the railway and who shall countersign with the Director-General all documents relating to its expenditure. He may engage not more than two Japanese assistants.

Line Almost Complete

This line is almost complete, trains have been running for some time but all the formalities connected with the entire transfer of the line to the Company have not been concluded so that the actual transfer has not as yet taken place, and the payment question for the line does not come up until six months after such formal transfer has been made. As this line was built, not by means of a loan advanced, but by the South Manchuria Railway as contractors, it does not legally come under the operation of the consortium. Should the Chinese not pay for the construction, it is likely the Japanese will not object to the other consortium interests participating in the loan which will then have to be arranged.

(1) The China Weekly Review, Jan. 19, 1929, p. 324-5
(2) Foreign Rights and Interests in China, p. 218-9
(3) The South Manchuria Railway Company, p. 13
(4) Foreign Rights and Interests in China, p. 220

Upon completion of this feeder line to the South Manchuria Railway, the Japanese instituted plans for financing the construction of a line legally Chinese, from Taonan to Anganchi, the last station on the main line of the Chinese Eastern Railway from which a light railway proceeds north seventeen miles to Tsitsihar. During 1925, the first section of the Taonan extension was built, and when the ice melted on the Nonni River (嫩江) in the spring of 1926, the frame of a bridge 2,360 feet long had been built, and with the use of American track laying machines, which made possible the laying of three and a half miles a day, the line was extended northward until July 4, 1926, when construction to Anganchi was completed, a distance of 140 miles. The terms of the contract with the Chinese for the Taonan line are interesting as being typical of others obtained and pending. Nominally, the Taonan line is Chinese, the title remaining with the Chinese government; as soon as we look into all the factors made by the Chinese authorities and the South Manchuria Railway, we must agree that it is actually under the control of the Japanese, being a subsidiary line of the South Manchuria Railway.

The economic value of the Ssupingkai-Anganchi line is quite obvious, as it controls the penetration from southern to northern Manchuria. It is the main line from Ssupingkai to Harbin through Changchun. The section from Ssupingkai to Taonan may be called the "sphere of influence" of Japan. There is no doubt that Japan seeks to dominate this region. As to the northern section from Taonan to Anganchi, it is entirely under the "sphere of influence" of north Manchuria. The ambitions of the South Manchuria Railway Company to exploit Manchuria are not limited to South Manchuria, for by means of financing and controlling the railway from Taonan to Anganchi, that company is taking initial steps in their northward expansion.

Japanese Drive to the North

The other point to be emphasized is that the entire Ssupingkai-Anganchi line is the main road by which the Japanese can penetrate into inner and outer Mongolia to the west. Further, the Japanese can thereby drive out the Russians from Mongolia and South Manchuria on the one hand, and can compete with the Russians in North Manchuria on the other. (5)

As is well known, in inner Mongolia and North Manchuria there are rich natural resources which are for the most part untouched. With this additional reason in mind it is no wonder that of the new Manchurian railways the Japanese consider the Taonan-Anganchi extension of first importance. (6) The line is generally regarded as traversing a region rich in agricultural wealth. The economic motives appear in the fact that it will make possible the diversion of traffic west from the rich Anta (安達) district on the Chinese Eastern Railway between Anganchi and Harbin. Anta is the chief assembling center for one of the richest produce areas of Manchuria whose output hitherto has generally been marketed through Vladivostok, due principally to low freight rates to that port, as against prohibitive rates via the southern branch of the Chinese Eastern from Harbin. (7)

North and west of Tsitsihar are to be found vast virgin forests of the Great Khingan mountains, which in the past have had to depend solely upon the Chinese Eastern for exploitation. It is noteworthy that the Japanese already own in this section the so-called Chaimen timber concession, obtained by purchase a few years ago from the Swetchenko brothers. (8)

We shall next consider the Changchun-Kainei Line (吉會鐵路). We know that the Japanese railway policy in north and northwestern Manchuria is to browbeat both Chinese and Russians. Hence the Ssupingkai-Anganchi line. But now let us turn to the east and southeast, the construction of the Changchun-Korean line has been undertaken under the same principle as that of the Taonan-Anganchi section of the Ssupingkai-Anganchi line. The whole line from Changchun to Kainei is 289 miles. The west terminus is Changchun city; thence northward to Harbin is the southern extension of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and thence southward to Port Arthur is the main line of the South Manchuria Railway. Changchun is one of the most important stations throughout the railway complex in that region. The east end of the railway is Kainei, a boundary city of Korea. Along the whole line from west to east, Kirin city (capital of Kirin province) and Tunhua (敦化) are the two main stations. We shall discuss this line in sections: (1) From Changchun to Kirin, (2) From Kirin to Tunhua and (3) From Tunhua to Kainei; and then a few words about the economic importance of the line and how the Japanese are deeply involved.

Changchun-Kirin Section

(1) Changchun-Kirin section: In 1908 an agreement was concluded between the Chinese government and the South Manchuria Railway Company relating to the finance of the line between Changchun and Kirin, the entire sum required for the construction of this line being 4,300,000 yen, half of which was advanced by the South Manchuria Railway, the remainder being furnished by the Chinese government. The financing alone was a joint enterprise, but the road was built and managed by the Chinese, though the chief engineer and the chief accountant were installed, one upon the recommendation of the South Manchuria Railway, but appointed by the Chinese, and the other upon the recommendation of the Chinese but appointed by the South Manchuria Railway.

A new loan was advanced by the South Manchuria Railway in 1917, the sum of 6,500,000 yen for a thirty-year period, being issued at the rate of 91.50 yen per 100 yen, interest at 5 percent. Part of this was applied to the payment of the original advance made by the South Manchuria Railway. The management of the line was entrusted to the South Manchuria Railway at this time which appointed a chief engineer, traffic manager, and a chief accountant. Also the number of Japanese employees were increased, although a Chinese remained at the head of the concern. The terms of this agreement have it that "in view of the splendid results of the management of the South Manchuria Railway" the Chinese government entrusts the management of the Changchun-Kirin Railway to the South Manchuria Railway. An annual payment of 20 percent as well as interest on this loan, has been paid according to a provision made in the new contract. The profits, which were quite attractive during the war years, have fallen in recent years so that they amount now to about 400,000 yen annually of which the South Manchuria Railway shares about 80,000 yen a year, so that this arrangement has not been as profitable as it might seem. When one takes into consideration the extremely low rate of interest of the loan as compared with the rates of interest now prevailing and the rates being paid by the South Manchuria Railway for its own loans, which is as high as 9 percent, the actual returns on this loan are not high even in spite of the premium of issue. Furthermore, the South Manchuria Railway had made it a practice to apply part of the amount of its share, voluntarily, to subsidies to schools in the region served by the line and for other public benefits. It should also be noted that the new Kirin-Tunhua agreement contains a clause whereby the Chinese government may propose to bring the entire line from Changchun to Tunhua under Chinese management when the new section has been completed.

Kirin-Tunhua Section

(2) Kirin-Tunhua section: The construction of the second part of the Changchun-Kainei Railway, the Kirin-Tunhua line, is now wholly completed, the total length being 135 miles.

Under the category of lines which have been built for the Chinese by Japanese interests and by means of funds advanced by the Japanese comes the Kirin-Tunhua line, extending from Kirin terminal of the Changchun-Kirin line in an easterly direction, under a contract concluded between the Minister of Communications of the Chinese government (Peking), and the South Manchuria Railway Company. The specified amount of the contract is 18,000,000 yen (without discount), which is to be advanced by the South Manchuria Railway for construction and equipment at the request of the Chinese Director General. It is provided that in case unforeseen circumstances shall make it necessary, this amount may be increased by agreement. Interest is fixed at 9 percent. The Chinese Director General is to control the entire business of this line, but shall engage a Japanese chief engineer of the South Manchuria Railway service who shall retire when construction has been completed, and who shall, under the direction of the Director-General, attend to the construction and countersign all documents relating to receipts and expenses. The chief engineer may employ Japanese assistants. The chief engineer shall, with the approval of the Director-General, purchase materials, and it is provided that where Chinese materials are equal in quality and price to those of Japanese or other manufacturers, the former shall be given preference. The rules involved were that the Director-General shall open the line for traffic and shall conduct it upon completion with full authority in accord-

(5) China and Her Political Entity, p. 350-352
(6) Chinese Economic Journal, April, 1927, p. 326
(7) North Manchuria, and Chinese Eastern Railway, Chapter 2
(8) Peking Bankers Monthly, July 1918, p. 1-2

ance with the general rules of the Chinese State Railway but he shall engage a Japanese chief accountant who shall have charge of the accounts in accordance with the regulations of the Chinese State Railway, and who shall countersign all documents relating to receipts and expenses. His tenure of office shall extend till the advances made by the South Manchuria Rwy. shall have been paid in full. Such payment is to be made upon acceptance at the time of its completion, but in case such payment (in part or in full) shall not then be made, the Minister many postpone payment, for which the property of the city shall be security. In such a case. payment is to be made in instalments within thirty years or at any earlier date, but the Chinese have the right to repay the loan at any time. The receipts of the road are to be divided and deposited in Chinese and Japanese banks.

The whole section, from Kirin to Tunhua, is divided into four sub-sections; 1, from Laoyehling to Kiao River; 2, from Kiao River to Tasha River; 3, from Tasha River to Hwangni River; and 4, from Hwangni River to Tunhua. The construction of the line was completed in 1928, and traffic has already begun for sometime. The most difficult part of the work in the whole line is the railway bridge across the Sungari river and the tunnel at Laoyehling, both having been undertaken by Japanese contractors.

Tunhua-Kainei Section

(3) Tunhua-Kainei Section. The last section of the Kirin-Kainei railway is from Tunhua to Kainei on the Korean border. When completed, it will make connection with a Japanese railway which runs from Kainei to Seishin a seaport a short distance to the southeast. This section, "giving a short, direct entrance to central Manchuria and opening up a fertile region with abundant mineral resources, would be of great economic value as well as strategic significance to Japan." The Chinese government made the promise to build this line in the agreement September 4, 1909. It is to be built upon consultation with the Government of Japan, and with the same amount of Japanese participation as in the Changchun-Kirin section. In 1918, the Chinese Government and the Japanese banks signed a preliminary agreement for a loan to be used for the construction of this section, and accordingly a sum of $10,000,000 was advanced to the Chinese Government by the Japanese banks. Still more recently, the Manchurian authorities are said to have given verbal promises to carry out these agreements, but so far they have not made the necessary final arrangement for the construction.

As soon as this is constructed, there will be described a complete circle, traveling from Seoul, Antung, Mukden, Changchun, Kirin, Tunhua, Kainei, and Genzen—a circle which will assist greatly in the material development of the countries involved. The territory, described, with its many opportunities will doubtless attract a large number of Chinese, including many of those who have already migrated into Manchuria, who naturally tend to crowd in along the existing lines of communication. While the natural flow of Manchurian produce, which may be expected to increase considerably, will be mainly directed towards its present outlets, there will be an increase in passenger communication in the direction of Japan. But there are possibilities of developing a first-class port in the neighborhood of Kainei or Seishin, which would be very convenient then for more Japanese trade. (9)

A New Approach to Harbin

From the above consideration it will be seen that the Kirin-Kainei railway, as it is termed by the Japanese, is hardly less significant than the Taonan-Anganchi line, for its future development will be a factor of great importance in diverting traffic from the main line of the Chinese Eastern Railway. (10) It will give the Japanese a new approach from the east to Harbin, the principal market of north Manchuria, a route from Harbin to Japan which will be somewhat shorter than the Dairen route. Dairen is 869 nautical miles from Kobe; Rashin, the Korean port which may be substituted for Seishin as the terminus of the Kirin-Korean line, is only 425 nautical miles from Tsuruga, an excellent harbor, at present the main Japanese port of communication with Vladivostok. (11)

The construction of the Kirin-Kainei line (Chinese line), will, beyond question, seriously menace the future of Vladivostok, and how serious it is going to be is yet to be determined by the facilities which the Japanese will eventually acquire for diverting freight from Harbin. Much of the produce of Kirin province, which in the past has had to be transported by cart north to Harbin on the Chinese Eastern Railway via Ninguta in order to find an export market at Vladivostok, will be then directed into Korea, upon the completion of the Kirin to Korea line.

Not only will the haul be shorter from Harbin to Japan, but the region traversed is of great economic value. The Kirin-Korea line will open up territory vastly richer than that through which the Taonan-Anganchi line passes. The Japanese surveyers plan to construct the line through one of the best timber sections of Manchuria, near the headwaters of the River Hurka (牡丹江), which, because of its swiftness and the waterfalls along its course, will be used in the future to produce hydromotive power.

The other economic factor which cannot be neglected is that the mineral resources of Kirin province have never been adequately computed. Some gold and copper are now mined, the latter in the Tienpaoshan district contiguous to the Kainei terminus of the proposed line, and adjacent to the Korean border on the Manchurian side. Aluminum, which finds such significant application in aviation, is to be found in the valley of the Hurka, north of Tunhua. (12)

Under the aegis of the Japanese, and notably upon land reclaimed by Koreans, rice is being grown north of the Korean border, in fact even in Siberian regions much farther north. The so-called Chientao district in particular is an area which produces those staple foodstuffs of both Japan and China. Soya beans, wheat, and other cereals, which formerly found a market either by cart traffic in the basin of the Hurka to the Chinese Eastern Railway, or to Kirin, whence they were transported west to Changchun and then south to Dairen, will in the future find a new market through the Kirin-Kainei to northern Korea and Japan. (13) This new railway will serve as the only line leading from North Manchuria to the northeastern coasts of Korea and will upset the channels of transportation in Manchuria and Mongolia, thereby forming a great turning point in Japan's policy in Manchuria.

(9) The Japan Chronicle, Sept. 6, 1928, p. 298
(10) Japan From Within, Chapter 5
(11) Chinese Economic Journal, April, 1927, p. 328-330
(12) Chinese Economic Journal, April, 1927, p. 327
(13) The Chinese Economic Bulletin, May 1, 1926, p. 281-2

Social Note From Beppu—Chang Marries 25th Wife

(By St. Clair M'Kelway in the Chicago Tribune)

TOKIO, Feb.—Although his favorite pastime of banditry and massacre is temporarily interrupted by exile, Gen. Chang Tsung-Chang, deposed war lord of Shantung province, China, is carrying on his second best life occupation which is collecting wives. The scene of his latest conquest is the balmy and beautiful resort place of Beppu in southern Japan, on the island of Kiushiu, instead of his former palace in ancient Shantung.

Yesterday he brought the total of his legally married wives to 25 in a riotous wedding ceremony to a pretty Chinese maiden.

Slew 1,000 Himself

Gen. Chang is a six foot four inch giant, strong as an ox, with enormous hands and feet and is known in China as the greatest murderer of all the Chinese war lords. A popular legend, which is probably true, is that he personally slaughtered 1,000 citizens in a captured town during one of his campaigns.

After an abortive attempt at fighting the Nationalists last March Gen. Chang fled to a quiet Japanese resort, bringing the majority of his official and unofficial harems. These are divided and classified, one composed of concubines not honored by legal ceremonies, while the other is composed of favorites he actually married.

Gen. Chang is said to be extremely jealous of every one, especially since the absence of military expeditions increases his leisure. Only last August he "accidentally" killed Hsien Kai-Su, a dashing member of the Manchu line who was the cousin of China's former boy emperor. The police later learned that the youth trifled with No. 18 in the unofficial harem. Not deeply interested in Chinese feuds, the police fined Gen. Chang $15 on a charge of criminal negligence.

Gives 53 Course Banquet

Yesterday's ceremony, performed with traditional pomp, was followed by a huge banquet consisting of 53 courses including sharks' fins. Following an old custom Gen. Chang's personal initial course was a full tumbler of Hennessy brandy. The bride made only a brief appearance at the banquet as the actual wedding was a mere detail to Chang, who seemed more interested in the hilarities being successful for all concerned.

Chinese "Chow" for Foreigners, Answer to the Adverse Exchange Problem

BY ALBERT M. GUPTILL

When the Chinese Government regained control of its customs to the extent of being able to dictate rates which seemed to be in line with those levied by other countries on goods imported across their frontiers, it was the high cost of drinking which first made itself apparent to the rank and file of the foreign community, excepting of course that portion of the missionary fraternity which does not drink alcoholic beverages. When good whisky went to the neighborhood of five dollars a quart it made a sad dent in the budget of more than one hard case old timer out here who had been used to his several "spots" a day since those happy times, not so many years ago, when it was possible to buy a very decent whisky for about a dollar a quart. But little sympathy, however, is held out for a drinking man, and the fellow whose income will stand the increased cost of drinking is always the first to cry down the man of small means and an equally ambitious thirst for a fool when he attempts to keep up with the game at its enhanced stakes.

Food, however, is an entirely different proposition, and the present combination of silver exchange gone to glory together with the rates on imported foodstuffs well up in the high places has created a situation in the foreign community which is more serious than would appear at first glance. For popular supposition to the contrary notwithstanding, the average foreign income in China is not large. If you disregard the several hundred men of the "taipan" class in the treaty ports and a few score foreign officials and advisers in Chinese Government service, you will find that the per capita income of the foreign population, including missionaries and people engaged in educational work is very modest, not much over four hundred dollars a month, if it will reach that figure. Even taking for granted that every one of these recipients of small salaries has given way to the inevitable and become a total abstainer, which is not and will not be the case, the drop in silver and rise in gold prices due to taxation, is hitting this small salaried population where it hurts most, namely, in the stomach.

High Prices of Foreign Food

Here in North China, it is no exaggeration to state that since the silver exchange went wild, prices of all sorts of imported foods have gone up over thirty-three per cent. In some instances they have nearly doubled. Now it is all very well to shrug one's shoulders and say that people will have to get on without imported food, that they can use native materials to manufacture foreign meals. But the fact of the matter is that it is utterly impossible to cook American or European food without calling on the home countries for certain ingredients, the reason being that they are not made in China and probably, in view of the limited demand, they never will be made here. One can get on without coffee and take to China tea, which is probably much better for one's health. But where is one to get the spices and sauces that one needs to make edible the cheapest cuts of meat Where is one to buy flour to make decent bread in China when the Chinese themselves are buying American flour? Flavoring extracts, canned fish and fruits, vegetables that cannot be found in this country, all necessary to the manufacture of half-way edible foreign food, these things must of necessity be imported from abroad and who among the moderate salary class of foreigners can afford them as prices stand at present and bid fair to stand for a long time, possibly with further increases in sight?

If one complains to one's employers there will be found mighty little sympathy of a practical sort and if one attempts to cut down one's expenses by swearing off the use of imported goods, then one's meals deteriorate to a point where they are unappetizing, if not actually unhealthy messes. A good Chinese cook can work wonders of culinary art, given mighty little to work with, but the best of them cannot cook palatable foreign food without using imported ingredients to some extent at least and it requires mighty few trips to the compradore shop to run up a monthly account of formidable proportions.

Eat Chinese Chow!

There is, however, one way out of this situation which will not appeal to the average foreigner whose prejudices have been carefully established on the theory that all things Chinese are unfit for foreigners to experiment with and that Chinese food is among those tabood items. That means of escape from bankruptcy or starvation is to go on a Chinese menu and enjoy the thousand and one delicious things that a good cook can concoct out of native products when he is given the run of the Chinese cuisine which is said to be the most elaborate and comprehensive in the world. Granted that a Chinese breakfast is not especially tempting to a foreign palate, it can still be adapted by the exercise of a little ingenuity, and as far as the remaining meals of the day are concerned, it is possibly to enjoy more variety and better food by following a Chinese menu in this country than it is to attempt to cling to one's native food. And the contrast in expense is remarkable. In North China the average native style cook can feed one person three meals a day, good wholesome meals that have far more variety in taste and composition than foreign food possibly could have, for twenty dollars a month, and if two or more persons are messing together this figure can be reduced somewhat.

The reason fer this is simple enough. The Chinese cuisine, being the result of thousands af year of experiment has adapted itself completely to the food supplies of the country. River fish that are positively unfit to eat when treated by a foreign cook, become delicious morsels when cooked in Chinese style and served with one of the scores of piquant sauces they know so well how to make. Inferior cuts of meat, under the magic spell of a Chinese cook appear on the table so disguised that one wonders where such wonderful beef and mutton can be bought. Vegetables, hopeless to a foreign cook are likewise adaptable to Chinese cooking and open up to one's taste an entirely new range of gustatory experiences. And when one comes to deserts, if one has never had the opportunity to enjoy some of the scores of sweet dishes and cakes these cooks par excellence know so well how to concoct, then one still has something in life to anticipate. And all this for twenty or twenty-five dollars a month, perhaps less.

But whether or not many foreigners will ever become converts to a Chinese diet is another matter entirely. It seems to be a matter of religious conviction with the rank and file of foreign residents that one who lives on Chinese food is in about the same category as an opium smoker. One of the wealthiest foreign women in this country and practically the only American woman in China born to immense wealth, is regarded with more than a little suspicion by her so-called friends because she habitually eats Chinese food and if her impregnable financial and social position cannot render her immune from criticism, my word, think of the turmoil that will be caused in the sociey of ships' officers, out-of-door customs people, police sergeants, clerks, salesmen, ordinary business men who cannot quite make the "taipan" grade, when one of their number falls by the wayside, yields to the dictates of common sense and commences to experiment with the food that the Chinese live on! Joan of Arc won't be in it with the Shanghai lady who first has spunk enough to attempt this unheard of treachery to treaty port form.

A few years ago, a certain American who had lived in the interior long enough to know his way about and who had progressed, or retrogressed, according to one's point of view, from that period in a traveller's life when he has to be accompanied by a cook, a boy and a mule cart laden with foreign food, had occasion to act as guide to a group of engineers and government people who were making a long winter trip in the coldest section of North China. While the rest of the party abused their digestive apparatus on a diet of frozen stale bread, canned beans and bacon and powdered coffee, their guide squatted down among his Chinese helpers and kept warm and healthy on a diet of soup made out of frozen "pao-chiaotze's", boiled mutton with plenty of Chinese macaroni and plain red tea in generous quantities. Bad colds and stomach trouble overtook the entire party with the exception of the guide and he has never been able quite to regain the "face" he lost by his having sufficient common sense to "go native" and keep healthy. So while a perfectly obvious way out is open to the foreign resident of China who finds the high cost of living too much for his income to cope with, it is highly improbable that any appreciable number of them will switch over to a Chinese diet and continue to keep healthy and at the same time save money. It's one of those things that are'nt done, my dear!

Tientsin, March 15, 1930.

Central China in the Present Crisis

BY C. T. LIANG

Since the eviction last year of the Kuangsi clique from Central China, military mobilizations or demobilizations have come to be the order of the day. To such generalization the present crisis forms no exception, the only difference being that on the previous occasions the Peiping-Hankow line constituted the center of gravitation for such movements whereas now the latter has shifted to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Shortly after the disarming of Tang Sen-chi's men in Honan, troops belonging to the Second Route Army began their down-river trip as if to forestall any surprise attacks by the anti-Government forces from beyond Hsuchow. First General Kee Tsu-tung moved. As soon as Yen's telegram of the tenth ultimo reached Nanking, General Liu Chi also embarked for Pukow with the troops under his command following closely upon his heels. Now, after the departure of General Cheng Cheng's troops and the Model Regiment who were the last batch to leave for Nanking, only two Nanking Divisions (one under General Chiang Ting-wen and one under General Chao Kuan-tao) still remain in Central China.

For the time being, the down-river movements seem to have ceased. Local troops, however, are coming in for their share in the redistribution. General Hsu Yuen-chien, who used to garrison the Sinyang district, has changed his post with General Chao Kuan-tao, the former being instructed to suppress bandits in northern Hupeh. Generals Lo Ling and Kuo Ju-tung, formerly of Tayeh (Hupeh) and Wanhsien respectively, received orders to repair to western Hupeh, apparently to reinforce General Fan Hsih-sen's men in the Hsiangyang and Fancheng region. To the tried troops of Generals Hsia Tao-yin and Chiang Ting-wen were next entrusted the garrison duties of Wuhan.

Further south, the Hunan Provincial forces under General Liu Chien-hsu are busily investing themselves in Kuangsi from behind the Kuangsi forces. How successful they are may be seen from the fact that Kueilin has already fallen into their hands. Chances are that their advance will contribute more than anything else toward the early surrender of the Kuangsi forces.

Active Military Preparations

In Wuhan in the meantime military preparations along other lines are still being pushed with vigorous activity. A quarter-master's office was established in Hankow with branch depots up the Peiping-Hankow route and further west into the Hsiangfan-Huayuan motor road region. General Yu Fei-peng, Director of the Military Transport Service, was proposing to institute a branch of his service in Chengchow which, judging by a recent telegram from General Han Fu-chu, seemed to have struck a responsive chord among the "gray" units there. General Ho Chen-chun, chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government and concurrently Field-commander of the Fifth Route Army, is not to be outdone either. In the former office of the Shensi Pacification Commissioner in Hankow he has arranged to instal his new Headquarters in anticipation, it was explained, of possible attacks from the north. General Hsia Tao-yin, the new Garrison-commander for Wuhan, likewise declared his intention of organizing his Headquarters before the end of this month, only awaiting new garrison regulations from the Ministry of War to translate it into actuality. Despite the confirmed report of Yen's retirement from politics, a special state of siege was proclaimed three days ago at Commander-in-Chief Chiang's orders. Pursuant to this order, no meetings of any kind shall be tolerated in Wuhan except by special permission secured five days prior to their occurrence.

Up to a few days ago and as is usual under such circumstances, all sorts of rumors took their customary rounds in this center. According to one, General Hsia Tao-yin, who was then in Nanking to attend a conference of the Divisional Commanders, was said to have been detained in Nanking like Li Chi-sen and Fong Tseng-wu. This rumor spread so widely as to find some publicity in the *Central China Post* and the local Japanese paper until the Hankow authorities saw fit to send them a warning. According to a second, the Hsiangfan area passed through a critical menace. But this General Fan Hsih-sen soon denied. According to the latest and the last, General Koo Tsu-tung's Division for once went to pieces in the vicinity of Kueiteh in front of the onslaught by General Shih Yu-shan's experienced warriors, which presently proved to be unfounded.

Throughout the present crisis, Central China as a unit appears to have stood solidly in support of the Central Government. Against Yen Hsih-shan's expectations, all military commanders stationed in southern Honan and Hupeh as well as those in Hunan, Szechuen, Kueichow and Yunnan, whenever approached by Yen's agents on anti-Government plans, immediately, perhaps because of Yen's past betrayals, reported such to General Ho Chen-chun. In fact, revelations of this kind had at last reached such a magnitude that General Ho felt obliged to share his knowledge with Yen himself. Even before the end of February last, many of the Central China leaders, notably Yang Hu-cheng, Wang Ching-yu, Ho Chien, Liu Hsiang, and Kuo Ju-tung, with a view to making known their loyalty to the Central Government had severally issued telegrams to President Chiang Kai-shek and Chairman Ho Chen-chun denying all knowledge in Yen's joint circular telegram of February 14 last. They, acting rather in unison with Kuomintang branches throughout Central China, further circularized telegrams censuring Yen's actions. It is now common knowledge that the Hupeh Provincial Party Headquarters and the Hankow Party Headquarters were among the first to telegraph petitions to the Government suggesting punitive expeditions against Yen.

Yen's Ignorance of the Party

In all these displays of fidelity the Hupeh Provincial Government, which is probably one of the staunchest backers of the Nanking Government, did not intend to lag behind. In at least one telegram it called Yen's attention to his ignorance of the Party history and the Party principles and advised Yen to turn a new leaf before it was too late. General Ho Chen-chun, chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government and a well-known upholder of the Nanking Government, despatched to Yen many personal telegrams reminding Yen that he (Yen) was merely being utilized by the disappointed politicians of various hues in their game of political aggrandizement. Later on, Chairman Ho wound up his efferts by sending Yen a joint telegram over the signature of some thirty-one leading personages of the entire Central China including Szechuen. In this telegram Chairman Ho pointed out that since its reorganization in 1924 the Kuomintang Party has laid down a rule that an election must be carried out annually of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees and that the inauguration of the second Central Executive and Supervisory Committees means the end of the first. "To resuscitate the First and the Second Executive and Supervisory Committees alongside the Third," so continued Chairman Ho, as Yen suggested, "is to establish a bad precedent the consequences of which may prove disastrous to the existence of the Party itself". Hence Chairman Ho was constrained to draw the conclusion that Yen must either be suddenly turned into a catspaw by the reactionary politicians, or Yen was simply attempting to wreck the Party under false pretenses. Just to show their approval Generals Liu Hsiang, Ho Chien, Lu Ti-ping and other commanders showered Chairman Ho with their approbationary telegrams.

As the situation now stands, Central China in the near future may witness either the reappearance of the Kuangsi and the Iron armies into its sphere as reported or the despatch of more Hunan troops into Kuangsi for their suppression. On the result of the present interview of Mayor Liu Wen-tao with General Ho Chien will depend the final issue of these two alternatives.

Hankow, March 12, 1930.

Pan-Pacific Association Tiffin

Among the guests attending the weekly tiffin meeting of the Pan-Pacific Association on March 14 in the Jacobean room of the Cathay Hotel were the Hon. Mr. Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, and Dr. Simonyi-Semadan, former Premier of Hungary. The meeting was presided over by Lieut.-Col. L.M. Cosgrave.

Dr. Simonyi-Semadan, in a few well-chosen words, remarked upon the goodwill of his country toward China and other countries of the Pacific and expressed the fervent hope that these friendly relations would continue.

Mr. Marler then gave a very enlightening speech on the relations of that fast-growing neighbor of the United States with other countries of the Pacific. Explaining his duties in Japan he said that Canada was represented there because she is one of the equal nations in the British Commonwealth of Nations. He referred to the fact that the British Empire has now been transformed into something far greater and grander since becoming a commonwealth of free and equal nations. The Minister also touched on the manifold duties of the Canadian Ministers abroad.

Silver Slump and High Cost of Living

BY P. Y. LEE 李炳都

Prices of rice, food-stuffs, and other commodities are roaring skywards lately in China, particularly in Shanghai. The reasons that have caused the rising prices is chiefly attributed to the recent silver slump coupled with the anticipation of another civil war and the interruption of transportation. Since last fall the purchasing power of the Mexican dollar has been reduced to about 65 cents while wages and salaries have remained practically the same. This invisible loss of the value of the dollar has caused much suffering to the people, particularly the working and the professional classes.

During the past years China has imported M$1,800,000,000 worth of foreign goods and since the silver slump the total of imports is calculated to be around M$2,700,000,000 as the demand for imported goods has not shown any decrease. This means the consumers of foreign goods in China have to pay M$900,000,000 more for the same amount of foreign goods consumed than they paid for last year. And at the same time many articles made in China have increased prices in the same proportion. As long as the value of silver drops, prices will continue advancing skywards until a crisis is reached.

Among the imports, textiles including raw cotton, paper, sugar, and rice constitute more than half of the total. Prices of the above-mentioned goods have already increased from 10 to 20 percent, and many lines of articles such as chemicals, matches artifical silk goods, etc., the materials of which are imported, have also increased 10 percent in price. The domestic-made flour, sugar, etc. have gone up in sympathy with the high price of gold. The custom duties, wharfage dues, warehouse charges, etc. are now calculated on a gold basis, which means about 10 percent increase.

Rice Prices Soar

China is one of the largest rice-growing countries, yet she still imports about 800,000 piculs of rice a year. The price of the best grade of rice in Shanghai now is a little over $19 per picul whereas the same grade was sold for $16 last fall in spite of the fact that Shanghai rice merchants had ordered more than 20,000 tons of rice from Saigon last fall; a part shipment has already arrived and the remaining portion will arrive in March and April. A poor rice crop is a lame excuse; the manipulation and speculation on the part of the rice merchants due to the unstable fluctuations of silver are the real causes, as the amount paid for the imported rice and freights is calculated in terms of gold. As the average Chinese wage-earners spend at least 50 percent of their incomes for rice alone, they feel uneasy when the price of rice has increased. Unless the upward movement in price of rice is checked, more labor disputes and strikes will be taking place in the near future. The price of home-made flour has gone up from $3 to $3.50 per bag of 49 pounds. Rice to the South is flour to the North. The masses of the population are suffering more from the high prices of these two commodities than the high prices of any articles for daily use.

China is the third cotton growing country in the world, next only to India and America; yet she imports from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 piculs of foreign cotton to supply her domestic cotton mills. The China cotton goes in full sympathy with the price quoted in both New York and Bombay. During 1929-1930 season American cotton was quoted as low as 14 cents a pound, and according to the present rates of exchange, a picul of the imported cotton, C.I.F. Shanghai is around 44 taels, while the China cotton of the Hankow standard is being sold at 34 taels per picul; the difference being 10 taels per picul. This margin of difference between these two grades of cotton has been maintained for many years. Had the rates of exchange been favorable to China, the American cotton would have been sold much cheaper and consequently the China cotton would be also correspondingly cheaper.

Large Imports

During the past few years China has imported about 50,000,000 taels worth of cotton goods from Japan; and on account of the high exchange rates, these imported goods have sold much higher than before, which has stimulated the Chinese manufacturers to increase prices in their products. Since expenditures for rice and cotton clothes are the two biggest items in the Chinese family budget, any increase in prices of these two articles will cause social unrest and social injustice, which may lead to a serious result.

China depends upon many kinds of raw materials from abroad for her manufactures; artificial and mercerized yarns for weaving, phosphorus and wood for matchmaking, tobacco leaves and cigarette paper for cigarette manufacturing, tin plates for canneries, etc. Really, many so-called home-made goods are not Chinese products at all. For example, practically everything that goes into making cigarettes is imported, the leaf, the tin, the paper, the chemicals, etc. During the past few months more than a dozen Chinese owned cigarette factories in Shanghai have suspended their operations on account of the high cost of raw materials in terms of silver. As a result more than 5,000 operatives have been thrown out of jobs.

Foreigners Hard Hit

Foreigners in China probably are suffering more than the Chinese on account of the low purchasing power of the white metal as what they daily consume is mostly imported. Foreign caterers and restaurant keepers have announced an increase of 20 percent in prices in their meal tickets. Chocolate, chocolate candies, delicious drinks, flavored cakes and biscuits, etc. have increased from 10 to 20 percent in price. Motor cars and other luxury articles have increased more than that. Talking machines, pianos that are "manufactured" in Shanghai have also increased 20 percent. The other day a foreigner said that he bought a $10 pair of shoes made in China which looked just as good as those from abroad costing $25. The navigation companies have announced an increase in their passage and freight rates by 15 percent and besides they are paid on a gold basis.

While the masses are complaining of the high cost of living mainly due to the silver slump. many store-keepers and department stores, have made a fat profit; either they had ordered or had stored a large stock of foreign goods before the slump. A certain department store had $5,000,000 worth of unsold imported stock before the new year; and now on the basis of 20 percent increase, a million dollar profit is realised. Manufacturers taken as a body are not losers for the higher rice they pay for raw imported materials, the higher they will charge on their finished products. Professional men and workingmen are in the long run losers. Their family budget has increased to 20 percent while their incomes remain practically the same. Even if their wages and salaries are increased, they will not be increased to keep abreast with the increasing high cost of living. A nation can not be prosperous and individuals can not be happy unless either the high cost of living is adjusted or wages and salaries are increased proportionately.

An American Adviser for the Bank of England

(Chicago Daily News, Feb. 14)

In the words of a startled and pained London newspaper, the British nation has received an unpleasant shock in the verified report that the Bank of England has rought Yankee advice in the conduct of its affairs. For that famous institution, which even a socialist British finance minister hesitates to lay his hands on, save in the way of loving kindness, has appointed as an economic adviser Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard university, whose specialty is banking and finance.

The aggrieved London newspaper asks if there is so grave a dearth of economic and financial experts in Great Britain that it was necessary to call in an American. Is it wise, the newapaper inquires, for the Bank of England to follow the examples of Austria, of Hungary, of Poland, of the reparations commission of the international contrivers of Dawes and Young plans? They all leaned heavily upon American financial experts.

The bank may be thought to have answered these and similar questions in the affirmative. This nation's new position in the world of finance and investment, its huge gold reserve and its sound credit system, together with its interest in world trade and in the development of potential resources in backward countries, lend particular importance to American economic ideas. The Bank of England is not too ancient to desire to benefit by scientific and progressive advice of an intensely practical nature.

The MacDonald government is about to appoint a mixed economic council to aid it in solving unemployment and industrial reconstruction questions. The Bank of England has its own readjustment problems, and it is wise in enrolling a noted American economist among its advisers.

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

52-167

The Bolsheviks in the Poseh District

While much has been heard regarding the development of practical bolshevism in China, particularly in South China where the people became infected with this Russian doctrine through direct contact with emissaries sent from Moscow at the time of the Canton-Moscow alliance in 1925-1926, one of the first eye-witness reports showing exactly how the Bolshevists operate among the peasants, has just been received from the Rev. William C. Newhan, an American missionary. Rev. Newhan is connected with the Christian and Missionary Alliance and for several years has been stationed at the town of Poseh, located on the border between Kwangsi and Yunnan provinces, about 700 miles due west of the city of Canton. The district where Rev. Newhan is stationed is largely peopled by aboriginal tribes. Before coming to China, Rev. Newhan was pastor of a church in Portland, Oregon.

Rev. Newhan's letter, which was received by the *China Weekly Review* on March 13, was actually written on Feb. 14, having thus taken practically a month to reach Shanghai from this almost inaccessible section of China's frontier. According to his report, the so-called Bolshevist army, which was made up of Chinese soldiers professing communism, was led by a Major Chang Yin-i, who professed to have attended school for a period in Moscow. Taking advantage of the civil war situation in South China this army entered the Poseh river district and immediately instituted a reign of terror in an area about 170 miles long. To quote Rev. Newhan's words,

Rich Wished They Were Poor

"Many rich residents wished they had been born poor and those who held official positions wished they had no education whatever, because these two classes were the objects of the wrath of the Bolshevik army. Those who were fortunate fled to the mountains, preferring robbers as companions, while those who did not flee were promptly executed. A few others who were fortunate enough to have large sums of money available were able to buy themselves free.

"Immediately after obtaining control an efficient corps of so-called 'workers' took charge of all public organizations. The picture of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 'father' of the Chinese nationalist revolution, was held up to public scorn and ridicule and ordered taken down and burned in the schools. Diligent recruiting shortly added several thousand farmers and laborers to the Bolshevik army. Ordinarily a Chinese soldier, if he is lucky, receives $10 a month (about $5 in American money), but the Reds paid everybody from the horse-coolies, to the General at the rate of $20 a month. The General was able to arm his fresh recruits with guns which had been seized from the local militia and stores held by the Customs and merchants for self-defense.

The Usual Slogans

The next move of the Bolsheviks was to organize their propaganda, an important phase of which was the coining of slogans and the plastering of the villages and countryside with posters containing the slogans. These slogans followed the usual order, "Down with Imperialism," "Farmers and Laborers Arise—Take Hoe and Hatchet and Kill Your Enemies." As a result of this activity slaughtering of residents proceeded on wholesale lines, some villages joining the Bolsheviks while others took up arms against them. While the Bolsheviks claimed their purpose was to help the farmers and laborers the practical result was a general wrecking of the entire district.

"The property of the Catholic Mission was seized and everything movable was taken, even the doors and windows and the boards from the floors. The station of the Christian and Missionary Alliance was saved because the property did not belong to the organization and was rented from a Chinese. The writer, with his wife and two children, was forced to flee and for two days were refugees in the home of a friend. Later the Bolshevik "general" permitted us to return, but only on condition that we did not attempt to preach Christianity.

"Confiscated goods and land from the rich and former political office holders, provided a lucrative source of income with which the Bolshevists replenished the military chest. Another and more productive source of income was opium, this section being one of the most important opium producing centers of South China, the opium being sold in the neighboring Yunnan and Kweichow provinces. In normal times caravans of from fifty to five hundred horses, each carrying an average load of 160 pouuds, come into the Poseh district several times a month. The Bolshevik general immediately seized all the stocks on hand and then levied a further 'opium-tax' whereby he extracted about $1,000,000 from the district.

"While the Bolsheviks were able to attract many of the lower classes to their banner, their path was not an altogether pleasant one, because the "new doctrine" was not popular even with the majority of the poor. Thousands of years of stoicism aud contentment with his 'lot' combined with their high regard for family life has long been an obstacle to the development of Communism. While one cannot say that Bolshevism cannot be put over in China, particularly in sections which have been impoverished through famines and incessant fighting, one may be assured that the Agents of Moscow will not have everything their own way. This was proved by the fact that thousands of people of all classes fled from the district on the approach of the "red" troops. In many cases the militia, was outnumbered, fled to the mountains where they made an alliance with the bandits against the "Reds."

Reds Not Generally Popular

The bravery and determination of those who fought against the Reds was shown on one occasion when, although outnumbered, they fought their way into the streets of the city and only were defeated because the Reds used machine guns and cannon. The fighting lasted for three hours, during which time the population took refuge behind thick walls. The actual battle between the Reds and the provincial military forces, which ultimately resulted in the ousting of the Bolshevik troops, was fought at a town called Long-an, located about two days' march from Nannin, the provincial capital of Kwangsi. The battle lasted for two days and was fought with great desperation, resulting in heavy loss of life. Finally the superior strategy of Gen. Li Chong-yin (provincial commander) prevailed and the Reds were ultimately ousted. The victorious troops, many of whom had participated in the northern battles of the Nationalist revolution in 1926 and 1927, claimed the fight with the Reds was the worst they had experienced. With only about 500 of their troops left, the Reds in the town of Poseh, made a last "squeeze" upon the population, obtaining about $10,000, following which they made their get-away, taking along with them about 200 women sympathizers from the district. They also took away much rich booty which they had looted from the district.

"It is difficult to describe the joy of the populace of the town when the victorious provincial troops came straggling in. While the Chinese usually are unemotional, their joy at their delivery from the Reds was unrestrained. The place was a din of fire-crackers and the ragged provincials were acclaimed 'conquering heroes." Here and there one would see a resident embrace one of the soldiers and slap him on the back, The merchants of the district have asked the provincial General Li Chong-yin to pursue the Bolshevik troops into the mountains and completely exterminate them. It is said the Reds have retreated into the Tong Lan and Feng Shan mountains in the northwestern part of Kwangsi province. A poor woman of our acquaintance recently remarked, 'I'd rather have a bowl of rice-gruel a day, than plenty with the Reds in control.'"

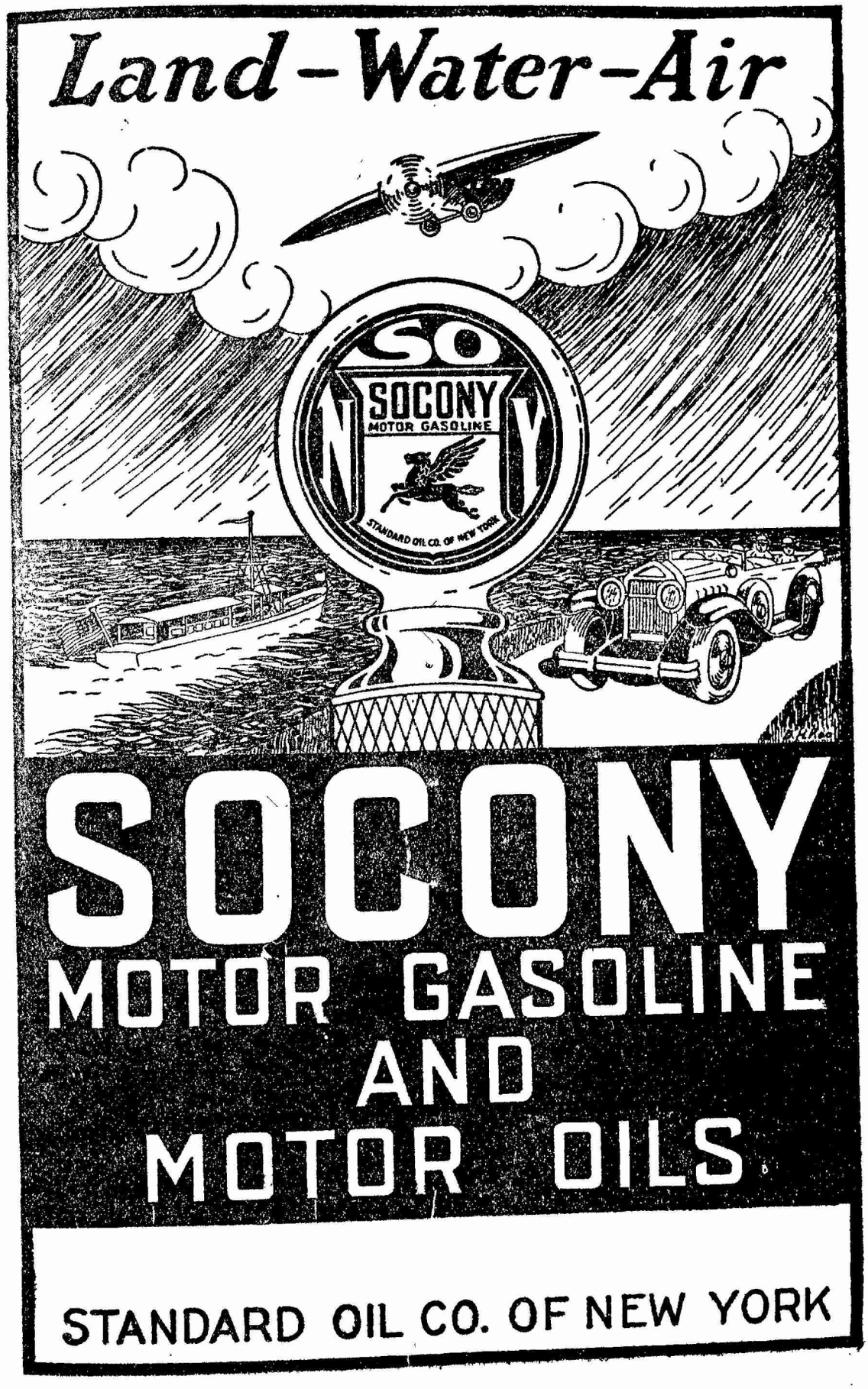
Prominent Frisco Chinese Families Involved in Scandal

Somewhat of a sensation was caused among the Chinese populace of San Francisco last week by the news that Evelyn Tong, daughter of Sing Fat, wealthiest Chinese in San Francisco, had filed a suit against Paul Lo asking that he support her illegitimate child. In defense of her husband Mrs. Lo requested the immigration authorities to deport Evelyn Tong on the ground that she was Sing Fat's child by a polygamous marriage and not legally entitled to reside in the United States.

All three of Sing Fat's wives are living, according to Mrs. Lo, and therefore Evelyn is in the United States illegally. The decision is expected to affect other Chinese children of polygamous marriages in China.

Would Abolish Extrality in Three Stages

A *Kuo Min* report from Nanking on March 15 stated that the Central Government authorities will probably decide in favor of the gradual abolition of foreign consular jurisdiction and extraterritoriality in three stages; first in the interior of the country; second in the treaty ports of lesser importance; and finally in such places as Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow.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52-169

Men and Events

Mrs. M. D. Purdy, wife of the Judge of the U. S. Court for China, has returned to Shanghai from a visit to Manila.

C. Shen, connected with the traffic department of the British-American Tobacco Company at Shanghai, has been transferred to Mukden.

H. A. Powell, who has represented the American Foreign Insurance Association in Hankow for the past year, returned to Shanghai this week.

L. P. Schrag, formerly a resident of Shanghai, has returned and will be connected with the firm of David L. Moss and Company, 29 Szechuen Road.

Robert Aura Smith, who traveled in China last summer as special correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, has joined the staff of the *Bulletin* at Manila.

Hallett Abend, China correspondent for the New York *Times* left last week on the *President Pierce* for a trip to the United States to be gone about five months.

F. H. Kreis, American Vice-Consul, who was sick in the Country Hospital for more than a week, is now out of the hospital and back at his duties in the Consulate.

According to a Nanking dispatch, the Executive Yuan has ordered the Ministry of Finance to start coinage of a half-dollar coin so as to facilitate currency reform.

Jick Wong, formerly engaged in engineering work at Tsingtao, has been appointed Assistant Engineer-in-Chief of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways.

Wesley Wickersham of New York was married on March 19 at the Holy Trinity Cathedral in Shanghai to Miss Germaine Lemiere, a daughter of Mrs. K. Lemiere of Shanghai.

A daughter was born on Friday evening, March 14 at the Country Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Hunt. Mr. Hunt is connected with L. Everett, Inc., American shipping firm of Shanghai.

Max Fisher, editor of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of Berlin and one of the best known newspapermen in Germany, will arrive in Shanghai on April 1 on the round-the-world liner *Resolute*.

Benjamin Wright, a member of the staff of the National City Bank at Shanghai was married at March 16 to Miss Christine Alice Logan, daughter of Commander George C. Logan of Manila.

The Directorate General of Postal Savings and Money Orders Departments has opened a new office at 5 Foochow Road. The official opening was presided over by Wong Peh-chung, Minister of Communications.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy, well-known Christian writer and lecturer, will preach at the Community Church tomorrow morning. Dr. Eddy has just returned from conducting his tenth travel seminar of study in Europe.

It is reported that V. G. Lyman, American member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who has been sick in the Country Hospital for some time, is slowly improving and that he is now considered to be out of danger.

The private library of the late Liang Chi-chao, well-known scholar, consisting of more than 43,000 Chinese and foreign books, has been taken to Peiping where it will be kept in the Peiping Library as a gift of Mr. Liang's family.

The Central Hospital at Nanking is being opened to receive in-patients as from to-day. This new hospital, which i sbeing maintained by the Ministry of Health, is situated on Chung-sen road and has accommodaton for 350 patients.

The *Chinese Oversea Monthly*, published in English and Chinese at Kuala Lampur, publishes in its March issue articles by Dr. Kwei-tin Sen, I. K. Lan, Tai Sheng-loi, Florence Lee, and others. The editor of this creditable journal is Chong Thean-yong.

The Chinese Printer' Association of Shanghai has given notice that all charges for printing and stationery have been increased owing to increases in the cost of printing material, printer's wages, and other necessary expenses in connection therewith.

The Dresdner Bank of Berlin has issued another volume of its excellent reports on The Economic Forces of the World. The issue for the current year contains 175 pages and is replete with information on the commerce and industry of the entire world.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., of which Li Ming is Chairman of the board of directors and general manger, recently issued its report for the year 1929. It shows a net profit for the year of $421,540,44. The directors have recommended a dividend of 12 per cent.

A reception in honor of the Hon. Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, and Mrs. Marler was held Friday at the Deanery, 17 Hankow Road and was attended by members of the Canadian Association in China and other Canadians in Shanghai.

H. H. Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Marler, went to Nanking on March 18 for the purpose of making official calls on officials of the National Government. Mr. and Mrs. Marler will reside at the British Consulate-General while in Nanking.

Miss Helen Powell, formerly connected with the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner at Shanghai and recently proprietor of a circulating library in Shanghai, has departed for Peiping where she will be private secretary to Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister.

The Equitably Eastern Earking Corporation announced at New York recently that owing to the recent fall in the value of silver in China, it bought in a "straight exchange transaction" Gold $5,000,000 in Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong which is now *en route* to New York.

C. J. Ferguson, manager of the textile machinery department of Andersen, Meyer and Company, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Changsha, Hunan province. The Hunan provincial government is said to be considering plans for enlarging and developing the provincial cotton mill.

Max Polin, legal representative of the Curtiss-Wright airplane interests of New York, arrived in Shanghai this week for the purpose of taking up with the National Government the matter of revising the contract between China Airways, Inc., and the National Government. Mr. Polin is residing at the Cathay Hotel.

The regular dinner of the alumni association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was held on the evening of March 14 at the American Club, P. S. Hopkins of the Shanghai Power Company being the host for the evening. The dinner was attended by about 55 of the 75 members of the local alumni organization.

W. M. Peach, representative of the Pressed Steel Car Company, who was seriously injured in a motor-car accident and was confined to the hospital for several days, has recovered. Mr. Peach was riding in a ricsha when it was struck by a motor-car, as a result of which he was thrown to the street and seriously injured.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn left Shanghai Tuesday on the *s.s. Tungchow* en route to Peiping where she will meet her nephew, Lee Johnson of St. Louis who is travelling around the world with his bride. After 10 days in Peiping the party will come to Shanghai and sail for the Yangtze Gorges by the *s.s. I-Fung* which Dr. Fearn christened.

It was announced on March 20 that the North China Department of the Standard Oil Company of New York will shortly begin construction of a new general office building in Shanghai. The building will be a seven-storey structure, containing from 75,000 to 100,000 feet of floor space and will be located on property owned by the company located at the corner of Szechuen Road and Avenue Edward VII. The present property will either be sold or leased.

Ghandi's Campaign Continues Despite Difficulties

Recent telegrams from India indicate that Mahatma Ghandi, the Indian Nationalist leader who has begun a campaign of civil disobedience against British rule in India, and who is making the first object of his attack the salt monopoly, is meeting with considerable difficulties. The march of Ghandi's volunteers continues, but small-pox has attacked some of them. One of the victims was left behind at Anand, in Bombay province. Ghandi exhorted him to remain in that town and not to return to Ahmedabad, no matter what happened. Despite three casualties among the marchers, the party arrived at Napa March 18 and continued later to Borsad. As the party reaches the various villages en route it is usually greeted by the village headmen and tax assessors who in the meantime resign their posts. A bullock cart accompanies the procession, but Ghandi has refused all invitations from his followers to ride in it. In the meantime the Indian Central Board of Revenue, with a view to counteracting Ghandi's campaign, has invested every police officer above a constable in the Bombay presidency with the powers of a salt revenue officer to enable them to confiscate unauthorized salt and to take any other action which is deemed necessary in connection with such confiscation.

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Notice of Removal

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

Who's Who in China

Miss Tseng Pao-swen, educator; born at Siang Hsiang Hunan in 1894; descendant of the philosopher Tseng (6th century B.C.); great-grand daughter of Marquis Tseng Kuo-fan, scholar, statesman and soldier; grand daughter of Tseng Chi-hung, mathematician who evaluated 11 (pi) to 100 decimal places; daughter of Tseng Kuang-chun, poet and essayist; received early education under private tutors; granted certificate from Government Normal School for Girls at Hangchow in 1909; granted certificate from Mary Vaughan High School for Girls at Hangchow in 1912; Blackheath High School, London 1913; Westfield College, University of London 1914-1916, where she received the degree of B.Sc. Honors degree; London Day Training School 1917; after returning to China she founded and presided over the I Fang Girls' Collegiate School at Changsha, Hunan in 1918, a private school run on modern educational lines and Christian basis but not supported by any missionary society. This school was closed down by the Communists in 1927 after their efforts to draw it into politics had failed, but was reopened the same year; she was president of the Government Normal School for Girls at Changsha 1919-1920; co-opted member of the National Christian Council of China 1923-1928; delegate to the International Missionary Council Conference at Jerusalem 1928; delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations Third Biennial Conference at Kyoto in 1929. Address: I Fang Girls' Collegiate School, Changsha, Hunan.

Miss Tseng Pao-swen (Pao Swen Tseng)
曾寶蓀字浩如

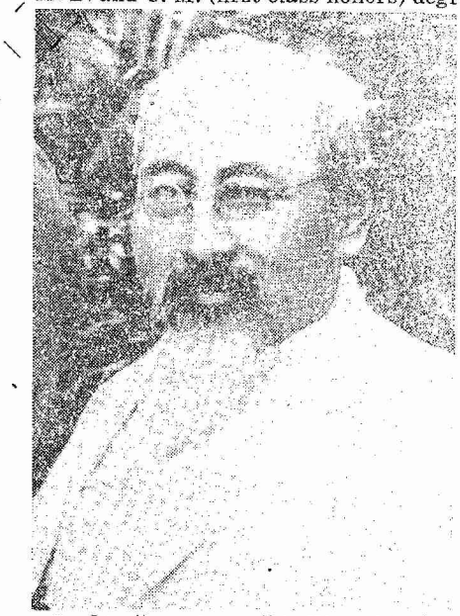
Lu Yoh-chuen
呂岳泉

Lu Yoh-chuen, insurance man; born at Nanwei, Kiangsu in 1878; joined the agency staff, China Mutual Life Insurance Co. in 1900; left that company in 1912 to found the China United Assurance Society, the first Chinese company to transact life insurance along modern lines; after pioneering in the business for a quarter of a century he is now managing director of the China United. Address: China United Assurance Society, Shanghai.

Mo Teh-hui, railway official; a native of Fengtien; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1924; Civil Governor of Mukden, 1926; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, 1927-28; following the reorganization of the Chinese Eastern Railway in the fall of 1929, after the conclusion of the Sino-Russian complications, Mo Teh-hui was appointed President of the Board of Director or "tupan" of the railway; later, after the signing of the Habarovsk protocol, by the Chinese and Russian delegates, he was appointed as the official representative of the Mukden and Nanking Government for the purpose of negotiating a settlement of outstanding problems pertaining to the administration of the C.E.R. and in this connection he visited Nanking early in 1930 and as a direct result of his visit the National Government formulated its policy in respect to Sino-Russian questions.

Mo Teh-hui
莫德惠

Dr Lim Boon-keng, educator and writer; born at Singapore Oct. 18, 1869, his grandfather being a native of Fukien; won scholarship in Straits Settlements which enabled him to attend the Universities of Edinburgh and Cambridge; was graduated from Edinburgh in 1892 with M. B. and C. M. (first class honors) degrees and while there was elected president of the Royal Medical Society; returned to the Straits in 1893 and in 1895 elected Chinese member of the Legislative Council; started Chinese Cultural Society (Chung Hwa Hwe Kuan) all over Malaya and later the Association for Straits-born Chinese of which he was president for many years; made honorary member of the Java Society; 1911 at the request of the Chinese Government he organized the Hygiene Exhibition at Dresden and took charge of the Hygiene Institute in Peking; was also a delegate to the Italian Exhibition; he was successively adviser to the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs and when the Republic was established Dr. Sun Yat-sen appointed him president of the Board of Health; in Singapore he helped found Chinese banks, assurance companies, plantations and other businesses; vice-president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Singapore; lecturer at King Edward VII Medical College in Straits and Federated Malay States and member Committee on Raffles College, Singapore; 1911 appointed president of University of Amoy; is recipient of the following decorations Commandership of the Crown of Italy, Albertus Medal of Saxony, Order of the British Empire, Second Class Wen-Hu and Chiao-Ho besides a degree of LL. D. from Hongkong University; he is writer of many articles and author of the following books: "The Chinese Crisis from Within", "Tragedies of Eastern Life", "The New China" and is translator of "The Li Sao".



Dr. Lim Boon-keng (Lin Wen-ching)
林文慶

REFLECTIONS ON CONSEQUENCES OF ABOLITION

(Continued from page 128)

Russia's encroachment upon China's soil has never been accomplished in any spirit of territorial aggrandisement, leaving aside of course all differences over the Chinese Eastern Railway in the financial income of which Russia is only interested. Russia, with painful memories of her war with Japan, has concentrated upon certain points in China which she will put to strategical advantage in the event of another trial of strength with the land of the cherry-blossom.

However, although Russia scored a victory over China last year she will have to look to her laurels when the Chinese are able to put up a united front. By virtue of her very numbers alone, the masses of China would have no fear of holding their own. Anyway, China deserves a good deal of sympathy for she has only been a pawn in the game of chess in the past. Very soon she will be one of the players and, if she cannot defeat her opponents she can at least produce a stalemate and demonstrate to the world that even if she is not a strong player she can at least give the opposing chess-men a good run round the board.

THE DEATH OF OLD CHINESE CIVILIZATION

(Continued from page 131)

acquire the West's command over nature while remaining Chinese in spirit. If so, with its vast area, its resources, its population of one quarter of the human race, and the qualities which before have made it a dominant empire, will it be the most powerful nation on earth? What then? In the answer may lie the key to the future of more than one continent.

This, then, is the real problem of China, not that which occupies the minds of diplomats. And it is more interesting, more dramatic, and more important. The chaos of China is the breaking of a civilization, not that which figures in news of political intrigues and civil wars; and it is more serious.

Ministry of War Announces Plans for New Air Mail Routes

After several months of investigation the Ministry of War has announced that plans have been completed by the aviation department of the Ministry for the operation of a number of air mail and passenger routes linking important cities, according to a *Kuo Min* agency report of March 16. The plans are being formulated under the direction of Capt. Liu Pei-chuan, commander of the 10 Aviation Corps. The routes will be as follows:

Nanking-Yunnan Line: Starting from Nanking, the planes will stop at Nanchang (Kiangsi), Changsha, Hengchow (Hunan), Kueiyang (Kweichow), and terminate at Kunming (Yunnanfu).

Nanking-Shanghai-Canton Line: Starting from Nanking with stops at Shanghaj, Ningpo, Yungchia, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow and terminate at Canton.

Canton-Hankow Line: Starting from Canton with stops at Shiuchow, Hengchow, Changsha, Yochow (Hunan) and terminate at Hankow.

Nanking-Canton Line: Starting from Nanking with stops at Nanchang, Ki-an, Nanhsiung and terminate at Canton.

Branch lines of the above main routes will also be operated as the need arises.

A dispatch from Moscow states that it is semi-officially announced that the Soviet Government has not granted permission for the proposed China-German airline, agreement for which was recently entered into by the Chinese Government and the German Lufthansa.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Growing International Importance of Business Men

Frontiers of Trade, by Julius Klein. The Century Company, N. Y. 316 pp.

Whether we like it or not the business man is becoming more and more the dominant figure in our world civilization. Professional diplomats and politicians are giving way to men trained in commerce and engineering. Peace conferences are addressed by international bankers and foreign trade executives while the chief executives of the two most powerful nations in the world are both men who have been closely connected with the industry of their land for many years.

Economic questions have come to the fore in international gatherings—tariff barriers, cartels, artificial control of raw materials, protection of foreign investments and similar topics. In his book, "Frontiers of Trade," Dr. Klein tells us some of the reasons for this ascendancy of the business man and his interests in the affairs of the world.

For some years a professor of Economics at Harvard, then a representative of the Department of Commerce in South America, and more recently Chief of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which he built from almost nothing to an organization respected by business men around the world, Dr. Klein has had the opportunity to observe and study conditions in a manner open to but few men. At present he is Assistant Secretary of Commerce in the Hoover Administration. Dr. Klein makes an orderly division of his book into three parts. His first section deals with general topics such as Commerce and Civilization, Raw-Material Controls, the phenomenal growth of business of all kinds during the last ten years, trade barriers, and the increasing rivalry for trade among the nations of the earth.

"America's Trade Problems and Policies" is the title of the second section and here he reviews the development of American commerce for the past one-hundred years, the effect of European recovery on American farm exports, the about face of the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation and the activities of the Department of Commerce in aiding in the economic penetration of the United States to every corner of the globe.

In the final section Dr. Klein gives us sharp trenchant analyses of the competitors and customers of his country. Here he tells us about the new Germany, the come-back of Britain, the export trade of France, the commerce between the United States and Argentina, and the "China Trade". The whole book is packed with information and should do much to dispel the "half truths" emanating from critics both in America and abroad, as to the dangers of American dominance in the markets of the world. If at times passages sound as if they might be part of the complacent report of a committee chairman before the Omaha Rotary Club, Dr. Klein can be forgiven, for he backs his statements with facts and he is not afraid to hurl sharp rebukes at his own nation when it is necessary.

Of particular interest in China, where we can see all about us the actual situation, is the chapter on "The New International Trade Rivalry." Competition among the nations for the vast China market is no new thing though it has taken many forms. At the close of the last century there was the scramble for concessions when governments took an active hand in furthering the interests of their merchant princes. The same thing was taking place in other parts of the world, in Africa, South America, and the remaining commercially undeveloped regions. The distinguishing feature of the trade rivalry of this period was the active participation of governments in the control and manipulation of foreign trade.

Today this quest for customers and raw materials is more intense than ever before. Will the struggle for preferred markets create jealousies, suspicions, hatreds, between the nations and contribute to another upheaval even more tragic than the one in 1914? Many people think so and much has been written to further the idea. Dr. Klein thinks not. He admits the danger spots but believes that they are outweighed by the possibilities for good. Undoubtedly all the old spirit has not dissappeared but in the main the new day of international business is of a vastly different type. "It involves, above all things, a determined effort on the part of business to rid itself of governmental controls and political manipulation." Evidence of this new spirit came out in the discussions of the Geneva Economic Conference in May 1927 and in the meetings of the International Chamber of Commerce at Stockholm and Amsterdam. All these gatherings went on record as being opposed to innumerable artificial trade barriers and stated that the time had come when governments should relieve business of the impediments of excessive controls and pre-war regulations.

It has often been said that the phenomenal growth of American export trade since the World War has been at the expense of the recovery of Europe. Self appointed critics have warned America that she is stoking the fires of universal hatred every time there is a further increase in American capital sent abroad or whenever the exporters of machinery and automobiles get another huge contract from some section of Asia or the Near East. Dr. Klein again says no, and he points out with figures that while it is true there has been a huge expansion in American trade this has not been at the expense of Europe but has in reality been of help in her recovery.

He shows that the American imports from ten typical countries of Latin America and the Far East have increased 326 per cent since 1913 as compared with an 85 per cent increase in the sales of those countries to the rest of the world. This has materially increased their buying power and Europe has been the one benefited both directly through more sales to Latin America or the East and indirectly because of the heavy European investments in those lands, which receive more dividends from the increases in American purchases.

> Every ton of wool hauled across the pampas of Argentina on its way to the United States pays its quota of dividends to the British stock-owners who hold a billion dollars' worth of railways in that great commonwealth.

Another point which is often forgotten when discussing the bitter rivalry between Europe and America is that each of these two great areas is the best customer of the other. Dr. Klein shows that the exports of five leading European nations to the United States have increased 44 per cent since 1913, but their sales to the rest of the world have grown only 23 per cent. He admits the great gains in American trade but he tells us in almost every instance the increase has been in those peculiarly American products such as road building machinery, ready made clothing, motion picture films and the like. America's trade with Australia has often been referred to as an example. Before the war the United States supplied 11 per cent of the total imports, today the figure is 22 per cent. At the same time, however, England's trade with her dominion has had a like increase. Today the trade with Australia represents a larger proportion of England's total trade than ever before—13.36 per cent as compared with 8.7 per cent in 1913.

So it goes, American and European trade increasing side by side, each contributing something to the other. "The friction of world's market-places may strike some sparks, but thereby are being forged the links of those lasting bonds which evidence the economic interdependence of nations and are the solid assurances of mutual esteem and good-will. They are among the most invaluable stabilizers of modern civilization."

E. S.

Shanghai, March 14, 1930.

Another Chapman Novel

Homeplace, by Maristan Chapman; The Viking Press, New York, 1929. 275 pages.

This book follows out the tale of "Happy Mountain" in Tennessee, and leaves room for a third volume to complete the story, Fayre Jones, the ne'er-do-well, not even sure of a name, is not the most interesting hero for a novel. But he has an ideal for existence as a man of wife and family, and wins through to a home and his dream at last. In this day of the casual marriage and the temporary home in this or that apartment it will be strange if the youths who read this novel will fully sense the tremendous longing for a "homeplace" that furnishes the core of the book's interest.

The author, as in "Happy Mountain", uses the modified idiom of the Tennessee mountain speech. It gives a certain picturesqueness and force to her style which is at times apt to drag. A few books of this sort world be an educative power as to the real meaning of home. On the last pages we find these thoughts.

"What do folk get out of loving and wedding at long last?" Fayre asked, folding Bess's hand in his.

'Young-uns,' said Waits, readily, 'and the world starting again as a consequence.'

'A homeplace', Bess said, 'and each other to care for, and—just a heap o' things that fail of rightly going in words. You say what 'tis, Mis' Lowe.'

'Rashe will tell you, I reckon,' Barsha answered.

'I been wise enough a'ready,' Rashe said. 'Hit's with us the way it was with Jacob—joy and hardness mixed 'twel a person fails of recalling it all.'

They went back to their own quietness till long along, and the fire shrank up to a glow.

And at last Barsha said: 'And all we get when all's done is a home-some voice to speak to us at the day's end: and a hand to touch in a darkened room. Give us that, and we fail of caring what has gone. Give us that and what's to come holds no threat.'"

G. B. S.

4 March, 1930.

Chemistry in Medicine

This small volume, published under the sponsorship of The Chemical Foundation, Inc., N.Y., contains a series of articles written in more or less popular style, dealing with the relation of Chemistry to every-day life. Its purpose is, apparently, two-fold:

1—"To give examples of the progress made in Chemistry with the aid of Medicine."

2—To stimulate interest in the development of American scientific research work, especially Chemistry."

The authors of the various articles are all men well-known in the medical and scientific world both in the United States and Canada. The style is clear and simple but not such as to leave it without any scientific or literary value.

The range of the subject matter may be judged from the fact that, beginning with the fundamental structure of the human body and its chemical relations, it goes on to trace these relations and their significance in some of the important present day medical teachings and discoveries. Among such may be mentioned Vitamins, Internal Secretions (or Glands), the control and future elimination of Dietary and communicable Diseases, Public Hygiene, including sewage disposal, and safe water and food supplies, Industrial Chemistry, particularly as regards poisons and drugs.

The story of this progress is an interesting one, and one of which we cannot afford to be ignorant. As a help to enlarging our knowledge on the subject, this book is well worth careful reading.

He Set a Good Example

(The Nation, Feb. 19, 1930)

Nelson T. Johnson, our new Minister to China, set an admirable example to other newly appointed diplomats on his recent arrival at Shanghai. He declined to discuss political affairs, saying, "I have arrived with an open mind and will strive to keep my mind open, for nothing gets into or comes from a closed mind." Mr. Johnson, whose instructions are to reside near the seat of the Chinese Government, is a "career man" who has come to his present position by promotion from within the service, after having enjoyed the advantage of a considerable period of residence in China. Knowing the Chinese language and people, appreciating at once the richness and value of the Chinese culture and its fundamental differences from our own, viewing sympathetically the profound movements of social advance now under way in the Orient, and understanding that great historic movements require time and patience for their consummation, he would seem almost ideally fitted for the difficult role of international interpreter at this critical stage of the relations between East and West.

Ah-Li-Tang-Ao-Chi-Erh Appointed Assistant Jassak of Mongolia

The National Executive Yuan at Nanking on March 12, in response to a recommendation from the Committee on Mongolian and Tibetan affairs, recommended to the State Council that Ah-Li-Tang-Ao-Chi-Erh be appointed Assistant Jassak of the Left Djarut hoshun of the Djouda League of Mongolia in succession to Hua Hsiang-ao, deceased. It was also recommended that Man-Tah-Li-Cha-Tsin, be also elevated to the rank of Assistant Jassak.

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Planning Commission Awards Prizes On Civic Center Designs

The result of the architectural competition for designs on a civic center for Greater Shanghai has been announced by the Greater Shanghai City Planning Commission. The awards were as follows: first prize (3,000) won by Chao Shen and Chao-sun Hsimin; second prize ($1,500) won by Moo Jenyin; third prize ($750) won by E.S.J. Phillips; first mention ($300 each) Poy G. Lee, S.T. Hsu and C.K. Sze; mention ($100 each) P.S. Chu, H.L. Yang and Shen Li Yuan.

The jury of awards was composed of H.K. Murphys architectural advisor to the National Government; Han; Berents, president of the Engineering Society of China, Yen Kung-cho, former Minister of Communications and authority on Chinese art and archeology; and Dayu Doon, adviser to the Commission. The competition was open to all nationalities and there were 50 names on the list of competitors.

The proposed site of the civic center is in the heart of the new city to be developed in the Kiangwan District. The Civic Centre is to be placed on or near the intersection of two cross axes: the east-and-west axis is a 60-metre-wide boulevard running eastward from the new railway station to the Whangpoo River, and the north-and-south axis is another boulevard of similar width, running north and south to form the principal approach from the present International Settlement to the south. The site is approximately on level ground and will be embellished with gardens, pools, bridges, monuments, etc., the whole to form with the group of municipal buildings in renaissance Chinese style, a beautiful and monumental ensemble.

According to the report submitted by the Jury of Awards, the Shanghai competition shows a distinct advance in comparison with the competition held in Nanking last summer. However the jury felt that none of the winning designs reached the hoped-for standard.

The principal defects of the great majority of the designs, as stated in the jury's report, were "failure on the part of the competitors to appreciate the requirements of "A Grand Plan," or "composition on a monumental scale;" "lack of sufficent concentration for administrative efficiency, and failure to bring the units into close enough relationship for architectually effective composition," and "lack of appreciation of the full possibilities of Chinese architecture and knowledge as to how to adapt it most successfully to the practical requirements of modern planning and construction without sacrificing its essential aesthetic qualities."

The purpose of the competition was not only to assist the municipal authorities in their immediate task of working out a practical and beautiful civic centre for Greater Shanghai, but also to encourage architects of China to prepare themselves for their future work in adapting Chinese architecture to modern governmental requirements.

Now that the competition has ended, the Commission is working out a final scheme for the Civic Centre; the designs of individual municipal buildings are also being studied and worked out. It is expected that the corner-stone of the first building will be laid before the end of the year.

Provisional Court Favors Tenants in Decision

The old custom of "key money" was upheld by a judgment given in the Shanghai Provisional Court of Appeals March 17, when a decision was given in favor of the Lao Dah Fong Candy Store, who were tenants of a building belonging to the Dah Lung Lang Investment Co. at the corner of Nanking and Fohkien roads. The landlords had given the tenants notice to quit the premises as they had new tenants who wished to build a hotel on the site. The tenants refused to leave although they had been ordered to do so more than a year ago. The tenants relied on the old custum of "key money", which represents a sum of money to secure the privilege of occupying the premises in the first place. The tenants were there without a written lease, but they had been told verbally by the landlord that they could stay for twenty years; they pleaded that they had paid large sums in "key" money, had made many improvements and could not be evicted unless the landlords wanted the premises for their own use.

The Court upheld the contention of the tenants, and already there has been a repercussion in real estate circles, as the decision will prevent landlords from ousting tenants to make room for modern buildings for other purposes.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, March 13—Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark and his suite arrives at Nanking.—The Ministry of War remits a large number of compassionate grants to the wounded soldiers and survivors of those killed during the recent punitive expedition in Honan.—General Yen Hsi-shan visits his native village in Wutai to pay a farewell call on his aged father.—The Ministry of Judicial Administration announces that all necessary preparations have been completed for the inauguration of the Second Branch Kiangsu Provincial High Court at Shanghai.

Friday, March 14—The Chinese Telegraph Administration petitions the Ministries of Communications and Foreign Affairs to lodge a strong protest with the French Government against the transmission of commercial messages by the French radio station at Shanghai.—The Ministry of Navy requests the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to negotiate with the British Admiralty for the engagement of British naval officers to train Chinese naval cadets.—It is announced that three-tenths of the loan of $10,000,000 for the Telegraph Administration will be devoted to repairing and improving the telegraph service of the country.

Saturday, March 15—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs addresses a communication to the French Minister at Peiping requesting the immediate opening of negotiations for the reorganization of the Mixed Court of the French Concession at Shanghai.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that it favors the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality.— A report states that Feng Yu-hsiang has returned from Shansi to Tungkwan. The State Council announces that the new stock exchange law will be enforced from June 1.

Sunday, March 16—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang calls a conference of military commanders of the Northeast to consider steps to be taken against the warlike situation arising in the north.— Dr. C. C. Wu, attending the International Law Codification Conference at The Hague, telegraphs that he has called attention to the fact that it is extremely difficult for the National Government to carry out its duties as a sovereign state in the matter of affording protection to foreign nationals in China in view of the unequal treaties.

Monday, March 17—It is authoritatively confirmed that the tariff autonomy agreement between China and Japan has been initialled.—The Ministry of Finance announced that a new half-dollar coin is to be put in circulation in order to facilitate currency reform.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that it will shortly remit to Germany 20,000 gold marks to cover expenses of the German Government in connection with the Chinese refugees recently returned to China from Soviet Russia.—Reports from Taiyuan report that large quantities of war materials have been transported to Poochow, in southern Shansi, for the Kuominchun.

Tuesday, March 18—The private library of the late Liang Chi-chao, well-known scholar, comprising 43,000 volumes transported to Peiping from Tientsin.—The War Department announces that the Aviation Institute will be opened shortly.—A nation-wide investigation into the prices of foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and daily necessities of the people is being conducted by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Wednesday, March 19.—The State Council promulgates regulations governing the new National Air Mail Bureau of the Ministry of Communications.—Admiral Shen Hung-lieh orders gunboats to Changshantao, Laoshanwan, Tsingtao, Haichow, Shihtao and Chefoo to reorganize the coastal defence of the North.—The Government forces complete plans to check any advance further east than Tungkwan of the Kuominchun forces.—Chang Hsueh-liang urges Yen Hsi-shan not to be led astray by the large group of reactionaries now surrounding him.—The Shansi rebel authorities close the Peiping headquarters of Chiang Kai-shek snd seize the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the *Hua-Hei Daily News* (a party newspaper), the Peiping office of the *Central News Ageney* and the Military Surgical Institute.

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52-177

Malaya Kuomintang Sends Telegram of Protest to Premier MacDonald

The Executive Committee of the Main Branch Headquarters of the Chinese Kuomintang has sent a telegram to Premier Ramsay MacDonald and the members of the British Labor Party Headquarters protesting against the ban put on the Kuomintang in Singapore by the Governor General Sir Cecil Clementi. Among other things the telegram says: "The Kuomintang in Malaya has been active for thirty years. The aims and aspirations of its members are two-fold, namely, to make China arrive at the goal of a well-ordered system of government and to seek for the promotion of world peace. Such aims and purposes cannot but be legal and legitimate and deserve the sympathy and cooperation of their friends. The members of the Kuomintang residing in Malaya have done much towards reconstruction and the development of education in order to make Malaya a happy, peaceful and prosperous place for all to live in. When agitators tried to stir up local disorders the Kuomintang members stood by their principles to reform them. When obstacles and misunderstandings stood in the way of cooperation between the government and the people, the Kuomintang members exerted their good offices and offered mediation for the the happiness and to the advantage of all. All these go to prove that the Kuomintang exists for the benefit of the locality and people in general.

"If this action on the part of your Governor-General should be the cause of ill-feeling between the Chinese and British people it is a thing greatly to be deplored. Mutual ill-feeling is not conducive to the weal and benefit of either of the two nations. If Kuomintang activities are allowed in Liverpool, Canada, and Australia, and in the Dutch East Indies, reasons are lacking why the Singapore government authorities alone put a ban on its operation. We hope that you will give this matter your careful attention and consideration and to stand for the principles of righteousness and impartiality, in order to prevent, this action from becoming a cause of misunderstanding and an obstacle in the way of Sino-British friendship.

Famine Relief Commission Denies Its Grain Is Rotting Near Peiping

The statement made by Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross before the agricultural committee of the United States Senate to the effect that thousands of bushels of grain, purchased with relief money for famine sufferers in China, are rotting away not far from Peiping, is incorrect and misleading, according to a bulletin issued on March 11 by officials of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

The above statement was made at the same time that John Van A. MacMurray, former United States Minister to China, testified before the agricultural committee that he believed the McMaster Bill before the U. S. Senate was an impractical way of relieving famine sufferers in China. This bill proposed that the U.S. Government buy G.$25,000,000 worth of wheat from western farmers and send it to China, thus not only aiding China but helping to get rid of the surplus wheat supply. It further proposed that the money be paid back within a decade by the National Government of China.

The famine relief commission bulletin continues, "it is true that two small lots of our grain were rained on in transit toward the famine areas, but that was last summer and the resulting damage was not more than one percent of the total amount of grain that passed through our organization.

"In those rainy days, too, rain did cause some damage to grain belonging to other agencies where such grain was not sufficiently well covered by matting. Fortunately the damage was very limited as the agencies responsible for the grain were able to move it away soon after the rain stopped. Aside from this, we are not aware of any other loss. At any rate we have lost no grain because of difficulty of transport and no grain whatever is rotting away as is feared by the Judge," the bulletin concludes.

Two New York Banks Merge to Form World's Largest Bank

Information was received by the local office of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation on Wednesday to the effect that the board of directors had approved the merger of the Equitable Eastern Trust Company of New York and the Chase National Bank of New York, thus making the new institution the world's largest bank, with total resources totalling G.$2,800,000. Negotiations for the merger have been under way for some time.

The new bank will be known as the Chase National Bank of New York and Albert H. Wiggin will be chairman of the advisory committee, Charles S. McCain will be chairman of the board of directors and Winthrop W. Aldrich will be president.

The combined capital and surplus and undivided profits of the merged bank will exceed G. $370,000,000. It is also announced that the Interstate Trust Company of New York will be absorbed prior to the merger going into effect.

According to A.E. Schumacher, manager of the local branch of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, the purpose of the merger is to offer wider banking facilities to the depositors and clients of the merged bank, and the established contacts, and banking policies of both institutions will be continued.

The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, whose head office is in New York with branches at Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin is owned by the Equitable Trust Company of New York and under the merger will become a subsidiary of the Chase National Bank of New York. The new president of the merged bank, Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, is now President of the Equitable Trust Company of New York and of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation.

Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Work in 1929 Totalled $381,933

A total of $381,933.88 was distributed in 1929 by the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee it was announced on Tuesday at the meeting of the governing board of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee. This covered work done in Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Shantung, Hopei, Shansi, Chekiang and Kiangsu. Since the beginning of 1930 an additional $74,500 has been granted to the provinces of Shensi, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Honan, it was further announced. The board at its meeting allocated a further $36,000 for Shensi, Kansu and North Kiangsu.

The report states that famine conditions are extremely bad at present in many provinces and in Shensi alone it is estimated that more than a million people have died and half a million have left the province. In Kansu eight hsiens are in urgent need of relief and many other parts are famine-stricken. The provinces of Honan and North Anhwei are reported to be in severe straits and North Kiangsu is also affected by famine particularly in Yencheng, Funing, Paoying and Hinghwa. Chinese-Foreign committees are functioning in all these places and much effective relief work is being done.

In view of the existing need, the organization has agreed to make a further appeal on behalf of the famine areas. The treasurers of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee are the managers of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Bank of China, the National City Bank of New York and the Central Trust Company, Ltd. The office of the committee is 12, Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Joseph F. Rock Completes Three Year's Tibetan Explorations

Joseph F. Rock, explorer connected with the *National Geographic Magazine*, Washington, D. C. has just completed three years of exploration along the China-Tibetan border on behalf of the American National Geographic Society. His first article, containing numerous illustrations, entitled "Seeking the Mountains of Mystery," appeared in the February number of the *National Geographic*. The article occupies some fifty pages and deals in the region of the Amnyi Machen Mountains at the headwaters of the Yellow River. The chief mountain of the system, Amnyi Machen is more than 28,000 feet high and is one of the highest mountains known. This entire region according to Dr. Rock is more than 10,000 feet above sea level and is about 1,300 miles westward of Shanghai and about 1,2000 miles in a northerly direction from Rangoon. He stated that "this region for uncounted centuries has had its own forms of government, of religion and social customs; yet a region which knows no railway, no motor car, no radio, or aught of all that science and invention have given the world since Marco Polo's day. Into the region no Chinese dares venture. Ninety thousand or more of these Ngoloks live here, and other tribes of Tibetans, with whom they quarrel and fight....."

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Nanking, March 15.—Chiang Kai-shek views seriously the action of Shih Yu-san and Han Fu-chi, who after securing funds from the National government, go over to the Kuominchun.

Peiping, March 16.—The anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement develops such a stage that the general situation cannot be settled without fighting.

Tsinan, March 16.—Government troops that had advanced here from Hsuchow and were making preparations against the Shansi forces fall back again to Hsuchow.

Nanking, March 17.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek decides to proceed to Hsuchow.

Tientsin, March 17.—Indications are that the worst war will be fought in the near future between the united Shansi, Kwangsi and Kuominchun elements against the Government forces.

Peiping, March 18.—Acting on Yen Hsi-shan's orders garrison commander closes Peiping headquarters of Nanking government.

Peiping, March 18.—Joint telegram of 57 Shansi leaders points out various "crimes" of Chiang Kai-shek.

Peiping, March 19.—Gen. Chan Wei-chin, a Shansi emissary, has returned to Tientsin after a visit to Mukden where he had been seeking an understanding with Chang Hsueh-liang.

Peiping, March 19.—Kuominchum plans to concentrate main forces at Chengchow March 25.

Nanking, March 20.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to make inspections of troops in various places along the Tientsin-Pukow railway and other points during next forty days. Observers see other object than mere "inpsection".

First Big Ford Passenger Plane Is Imported into Japan

For the first time in the history of aviation in Japan a Ford all-metal tri-motored airplane was imported into Japan on March 15 to be used in passenger service. The plane will accommodate 16 persons and was imported by the firm of Okura and Company, sole agents in Japan.

To celebrate the occasion the importers held a reception for some 1,000 guests, official and non-official at Tachikawa airdrome at which several persons were allowed to fly in the machine. The airplane is of the same type used by Read-Admiral Byrd during his exploration of the antarctic regions. It has a wing spread of 79 feet, is 50 feet long and its three motors develop 1,277 horse-power giving it a speed of 140 miles an hour.

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W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs

CUSTOM HOUSE,
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In the United States Court for China

IN RE ESTATE OF
CHARLES NORRIS HARTWELL,
Deceased

Cause No. 3257
S. P. No. 717
NOTICE OF HEARING
Filed at Shanghai, China, February 4, 1930.
James M. Howes, Clerk.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Pursuant to an order herein made notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the petition of Elizabeth B. Hartwell for probate of the instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Charles Norris Hartwell, deceased, will be heard on Monday, the 28th day of April, 1930, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court Room of the United States Court for China at Shanghai.

James M. Howes
Clerk.

H. D. Rodger,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Shanghai, China,
February 4, 1930.

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New Soviet Aggression in Manchuria

The belief of a considerable section of the Chinese that the Soviet Russians are planning to take advantage of the present political crisis in China for the purpose of further aggressive moves along the North Manchuria frontier, apparently were borne out in reports from Mukden and Harbin during the week. On March 17 there was a report that a detachment of Red troops fired sixty rounds of shot into the city of Chalainor at the western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which had the effect of throwing the population into a panic. The report also stated that Soviet troops were crossing the boundary and entering the town of Manchouli at will, despite numerous protests which had been lodged with the Soviet consular authorities. A *Reuter* dispatch from Tokyo, also on March 17, stated that twenty-nine Red consular guards sent into Chinese territory at Manchouli had refused to depart.

A further report of Sino-Soviet complications was contained in a dispatch from Nanking on March 15 stating that the Mongolian affairs committee in the Chinese capital had notified the Government that the Soviet authorities were establishing numerous revenue offices in Outer Mongolia. The State Council asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to investigate the situation.

Mo Teh-hui, Chinese president of the C. E. R. and delegate of the Chinese Government to the Moscow Conference, arrived in Harbin on March 17, accompanied by Chang Ching-hui, Harbin civil administrator. It was reported that Mr. Mo would proceed to Moscow on April 10, but a later report appearing in the Chinese newspapers stated that Mo's trip might be delayed in the event of an outbreak of fighting in the North. Considerable interest was aroused in Harbin due to the arrival of the French Minister, Mr. Martel, who according to report, had been instructed to make an investigation of the C. E. R. prior to the Sino-Soviet conference. It was alleged that the French Government had planned to re-assert the rights of the French bond-holders in the C. E. R. in view of the liquidation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. Of interest in this connection was a report from Mukden to the effect that the Mukden Government had denied a report from Moscow alleging that the Manchurian Government was negotiating for a loan of G. $50,000,000 with the Manchurian railways as collateral.

On March 13 there was held in Mukden an important military conference participated in by all of the military leaders for the purpose of reorganizing and redistributing the Manchurian army. A *Kuo Min* report from Nanking bearing on this subject stated that increased Soviet aggression on the boundary made it necessary to reorganize the Manchurian army.

A report from *The Review's* correspondent at Hailar stated that a force of Chinese troops sent into the Three River District had halted at the town of Tanikey, about twenty miles north of the C. E. R. tracks due to reports that a Russian force of bandits numbering about 250 men was making preparations to attack the Chinese force. Owing to the difficulty of advancing into the heavily wooded country, the Chinese had sent for reinforcements before advancing.

The Heilungkiang provincial government announced an order strictly prohibiting the mortgaging of land to any foreign interests, the purpose being to prevent foreigners from obtaining possession of land in the province.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking issued reports on March 17 and 18 alleging that many Chinese merchants still are being held prisoners in Russia at the towns of Murmansk, Archangel, Kazan, Arternowsk and Tver and that the National Head Government had asked the German Ambassador in Moscow to obtain their release. In reply the German Ambassador had reported that the Soviet authorities had agreed to permit the Chinese merchants to depart, but had refused to permit them to take any of their property with them.

A report from a correspondent in Harbin which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on March 20 stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was trying to induce the Soviet Government to agree to the transfer of the C. E. R. negotiations from Moscow to Harbin, for the reason that the conferences was to be confined to railway matters exclusively, hence it should be held in Harbin. A further reason was that Mo Teh-hui, president of the Railway, would experience considerable difficulty in leaving his post for any considerable length of time.

Light Railway for North Manchurian Towns Is Proposed

A *Kuo Min* agency report from Harbin on March 16 states the Chamber of Commerce and leading political and business men at Ashiho (Achenghsien), a city about 26 miles southeast of Harbin, have undertaken to construct a light railway, approximately 28 miles long, to connect with the city of Lalin. The construction expenses which are estimated at $5,000,000 will be advanced from the funds of a corporation to be organized by the interested merchants specially for the construction of the proposed line.

The regulations of the proposed corporation are being formulated by the Chamber of Commerce, which will also petition the Kirin Provincial Government for the franchise to build the Line. Reports from Changchun reveal that due to the slump in silver and the rise in the value of various commodities, there has been a steady trade depression, resulting in the bankruptcy of several hundred shops dealing in imported commodities.

American Steamer Fired On by Chinese Forces in Yangtze Rapids

Lieut. Cameron M. Winslow of the U.S.S. *Panay* in command of the American naval guard on board the Yangtze Rapids S. S. Company's steamer *Chiping* and six Chinese members of the crew were wounded on March 15 when Chinese troops from the shore opened fire on the vessel about 50 miles from Ichang. Lieut. Winslow was struck in the hip by a bullet, but his wound is not serious. The nature of the other casualties was not indicated.

No reason, other than that the attackers seemed to be of the bandit type which has for so long attacked shipping in the region, is given for the attack. It was estimated that there were 2,000 in the force and they are said to have used rifles, machine guns and small field guns. The attack took the guard on the vessel unaware, but as soon as the source was located they opened fire and silenced the guns of the attackers, after which the vessel proceeded on her way.

Successful Strike of Shoe Factory Workers at Harbin

Some 2,000 laborers in shoe factories in Harbin went on strike on March 10 as a protest against the arrest of two representatives by the Harbin police. According to a report from a correspondent in Harbin the laborers, who receive from $1.20 to $1.30 for each pair of shoes made, demanded an increase of 20 cents per pair. According to the report, the laborers earn about $40 a month, of which $21 is expended for food and lodging, thus leaving $19 which they claim is insufficient for the support of their families. The police alleged that the strikers were inspired by communistic agitators. The strikers were successful in most of their demands after being absent from work for several days. The police assisted in the settlement of the strike.

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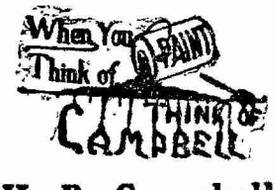

H. B. Campbell
46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

New Bank Will Make Strong Bid for Russian Accounts Here

A strong bid to get a large share of the banking business of the local Russian community numbering some 19,000 persons as well as a considerable share of the business of the Chinese and foreign communities—with special emphasis on savings accounts—is to be made by the Thriftcor Bank (Thrift and Investment, Finance and Trust Corporation), which opened a new branch at 8 Kiukiang Road Thursday morning, according to S. Kriger, president of the corporation who came to Shanghai to be present for the expansion program.

A representative group of Chinese bankers, Russians and other foreigners was present Thursday morning at the opening of the new premises to transact business and wish the new corporation success in its endeavors.

Although the bank has been opened in Shanghai since last July, with offices at 606 Avenue Joffre, no special effort has been made to expand the business, the directors having decided to await the opening of the new premises when business could be developed along larger lines.

The bank is incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada, U.SA. and of its capitalization of G. $100,000 approximately 54 percent is in American hands, the remaining being mostly in the hands of Russians. It was first organized in Harbin in July 1927 and shortly afterward a branch was started in Hailar.

A feature of the organization which appeals to those who have most of their money in savings accounts is the high rate of interest paid. Beside a four percent guarantee on savings accounts 35 percent of the net profits are paid to savings depositors in the form of a bonus. Last year this bonus amounted to 7.19 percent, which brought the actual amount paid on savings to 11.19 percent.

The board of directors of the corporation are: S. Kriger, president; A. Petroff, vice-president; and N. M. Ossipoff, E. Makaroff, P. Coviaux and H. Rodger. The officers of the corporation are: S. Kriger, president; H. Rodger, vice-president; A. Petroff, vice-president; N.M. Ossipoff, treasurer; P. Coviaux, secretary and J. Chen, secretary.

The officials of the Shanghai branch will be C. Rumkin, general manager, B. Hartvig, manager of the Kiukiang Road branch and C. Killian and A. Mamoutin co-managers.

Van Lear Arrives in Hongkong in London-Far East Flight

Van Lear Black, millionaire newspaper magnate (owner of the Baltimore *Sun*) accompanied by his two pilots G. Y. Geysendorffer and Y. B. Scholte and his mechanic and valet, arrived in Hongkong Wednesday afternoon in the giant Fokker plane *Maryland Free State* after an uheventful flight of 400 miles from Hanoi, French Indo-China. The plane is the largest to ever visit Hongkong.

This is the second attempt which Mr. Black has made within the past year to fly from London to Tokyo, his first flight having ended disastrously in India when the plane crashed and was damaged beyond repair.

The travellers were welcomed in Hongkong by a large crowd, including officers of the Royal Air Force headed by squadron commander S. T. Freeman of the Hongkong government airdrome. On arriving at the British Colony the plane circled the harbor, flew over Kowloon and landed at Kaitack Airdrome.

On landing Mr. Black said that the trip all the way from London had been a most pleasant one. Their itinerary took them through Spain from where they made for North Africa. Crossing the Dark Continent they arrived at Cairo and after a short stay set off for Karachi from which they went to Delhi and Calcutta in India and thence flew to Indo-China via Burma and Siam.

Mr. Black, in an interview with newspapermen in Hongkong, said that he expected to come to Shanghai on the liner *Columbus* and from Shanghai will resume his flight to Tokyo and on to North Manchuria and Manchuria.

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Huge Opium Seizure at Woosung

Investigations were being made during the week into the circumstances surrounding the seizure of Tls. 67,000 worth of opium which was found aboard the *s. s. Luenho* of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company on March 13 by a combined party of officers from the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison commander's headquarters and from Woosung Forts. The seizure was made at Woosung.

In all 19 piculs, made up in 10 packets, were found cleverly concealed on the ship. It was confiscated and taken to the headquarters of the garrison commander. The latter immediately notified the Ministry of War. The authorities are of the opinion that members of the crew smuggled the narcotic aboard without knowledge of the officers.

Chinese Telegraph Assn. Charges French Radio Station Violates Rights

Urging that strong protests be made to the French Government against the continued transmission of commercial messages by the French radio station at Koukaza, Shanghai, the Chinese Telegraph Association has submitted identic petitions to the Ministries of Communications and Foreign Affairs charging flagrant violation of China's sovereign rights by the French wireless station, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch.

A circular appeal to the press has also been issued by the association urging that the press should use its influence to assist the Government in affecting a settlement.

Railway Loan Securities Affected by Proposed Abolition of Likin

A recent telegram from Nanking states that the Ministry of Finance has at present under consideration a recommendation from the Ministry of Railways that the Customs Administration should take over the Hukuang Railway and the Tientsin-Pukow railway loans, in view of the decision of the National government to abolish likin October 10. The question has been brought up by various foreign and Chinese banks interested in these loans which are secured on likin and similar taxes who asked that the loans be secured by the customs revenue after likin is abolished.

Mission Work In North Manchuria

We are in receipt of a pamphlet in which is set forth the mission work done in North Manchuria during 1929 as prepared for the American Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. The pamphlet is unusually complete, taking up under its 11 subheads such topics as physical features of the country, population, the effect of the Sino-Russian conflict on mission work, the sale of works on scripture, outstation work, refugee relief work, medical work and prospects for continuing work since the advent of peace.

Texas Co. Buys Land at Hongkong to Provide Oil Storage

The Texas Co. (China) Ltd. recently purchased at a Government auction in Hongkong 528,000 square feet of land in the Tsun Man district. The land will be developed by the Texas Co. to provide additional oil storage facilities. The Texas Company's business in China has greatly increased in recent years and the present installation in Hongkong, which is situated in what is known as Gin Drinkers's Bay, has proved inadequate.

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New List Received From Head Office

Saturday, March 13, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Yield %
National City Bank of New York	Stock	240	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99	6.07
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	85	7.84
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	103	4.83
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	86	8.16
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	96bid	7.91
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	64	10.97
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	89¼	6.84
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100⅛	6.98
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104¼	6.16
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	85½	7.29
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80bid	7.73
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	92½	6.06
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Debs.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	95	7.17
Paris Lyons & Med. Railroad	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103¼	5.77
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	82½	7.46
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	90	7.16
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	97½bid	6.24
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	73	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	120¼	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc.	Units	93½ per unit	
Belgian National Railways Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	83¼	7.21
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	33⅛	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	42	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	50⅞	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	46⅝	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	83⅛	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	34¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	69¾	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	187¼	—
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6 % Apr. 1, 1955	93	6.57
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	98	6.18
Postal Telegraph & Cable	5 % July 1, 1953	95½	5.34
Lautaro Nitrate Co. Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	90	6.85
(including 10 Shares Lautaro Corp. Common Stock)			
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	63¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	62½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	59½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	51¼	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	59	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	73½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	27	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	25	—

NOTE: The Above Quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Notice of Removal

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

Office Removed from 4 Avenue Edward VII to No. 38 Avenue Edward VII (one block west of former location on the same side of street).

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 19th March, 1930.

Silver:—has moved within narrow limits since our last, having opened at 19½d. for spot and 18 3/16d. forward and closes at 19 1/16d., and 19d. respectively. China appears as having both bought and sold, the market being described each day as either quiet or steady.

Some statistics have arrived n The Wall Street Journal, showing the production of silver in Mexico for November, 1929 which are the latest figures procurable; these figures show a decrease over those of the previous month of 1,529,000 ounces: compared with November, 1928 an increase of 1,662.000 ounces.

We give these figures, as it is a matter of interest to indicate, if possible, how production is affected in Mexico by the present level of silver, and to what extent. We shall endeavour to keep these figures up to date.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London remained at 1/10½d. until the 17th inst., when it was raised to 1/10¾d. Each day the sensitive position of exchange has been demonstrated, every whisper, pro or con, regarding the debatable question of a Duty or Embargo has its effect on the minds of local speculators. Merchant business is very quiet, and on some days down to a minimum.

The market opened with T/T on London at 1/11½d., on New York G. $47¾, 4 m/s Credits 2/0d and G. $48¾, Yen cross rate 49⅜, Yen 103½, Gold Bar 492. From time to time and practically every day, these rates came and went, and wavered with the movements of the Gold Bar, between 492 and 497.

On the morning of the 17th inst. rates became steadier, and at one time for near 1/11⅝d. and G. $ 47¾ were obtainable, the Gold Bar touching 487.50, but the market fell away again, as the Bar rose. Since that day steadily diminishing prices have obtained; with small and temporary reactions, and we quote, for merchants as closing at noon to-day:—T/T on London 1/11⅜d., New York 46⅞, 4 m/s credits 1/11 11/16d., Yen 105¾, Gold Bar 501.70.

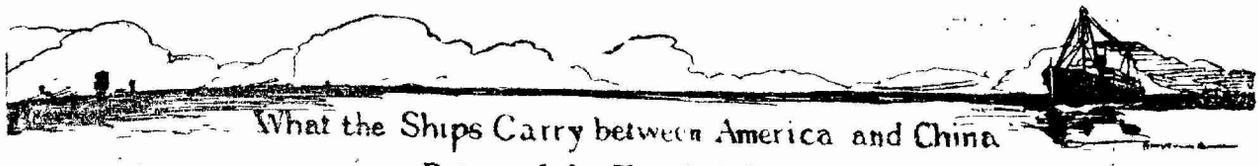
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls 110,716,000 a decrease of Tls. 270,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 151,020,000 an increase of $ 1,710,000
Estimated value Tls.219,450,000 as against Tls.165,187,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for February	Thursday Mar. 13	Friday Mar. 14	Saturday Mar. 15	Monday Mar. 17	Tuesday Mar. 18	Wed. Mar. 19
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	1/11.369	1/10½	1/10½	1/10½	1/10¾	1/10¾	1/10¾
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/10 9/16	1/10 9/16	1/10 9/16	1/10 11/16	1/10 13/16	1/10 13/16
4 m/s ,,	—	1/10 11/16	1/10 11/16	1/10 13/16	1/10 15/16	1/10 15/16	1/10 15/16
T/T India	130,295	125¾	125¾	125¾	127¾	127¼	127¼
T/T France	1,208,273	1164	1164	1164	1177	1177	1177
T/T On N.Y. Demand	47,364	45½ 45⅝	45½ 45⅝	45½ 45⅝	46⅛ 46¼	46⅛ 46¼	46⅛ 46¼
T/T Hamburg R.M.		191	191	191	193	193	193
T/T H'kong	80.205	79½nom.	79½nom.	79½nom	79½nom	79½nom.	79½nom.
T/T Japan	103.898	108¼	108¼	108¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
T/T Batavia	117.941	113½	113½	113½	114¾	114¾	114¾
T/T Straits	118.943	123¾	123¾	123¾	122¼	122¼	122¼
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/0.625	2/0½	2/0½	2/0½	2/0½	2/0½	2/0¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/0⅝	2/0⅝	2/0⅝	2/0⅝	2/0⅝	2/0⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/0.912	2/0¾	2/0¾	2/0¾	2/0¾	2/0¾	2/0½
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,286.818	1280	1280	1280	1285	1285	1280
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	50.585	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	49
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 19
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	19¼	19¼	19 1/16	19¼	19¼	19 3/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.41¾	G.$ 41⅝	G.$.41½	G.$ 41⅞	G.$.41⅞	G.$.41⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls.10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 495.40	Tls. 494.40	Tls. 492.30	Tls. 498.80	Tls. 501.80	Tls. 503.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls.100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.10
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.025	72.0375	72.	71.95	72.	72.0125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 124.33
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 486 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	3⅞%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 23/32
,, 4 ,,	3⅞%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/5¾
,, 6 ,,	3⅞%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 13/32



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Feb. Customs Rate Tls. 1.71 equal Gold $1

TATSUNO MARU, January 18.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Cocoons, Pierced:		
Ningpo	Bls. 39	Pls. 114.70
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	473
Tea, Black:		
Other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	187
Antimony, Crude	,,	420
Antimony, Oxide	,,	420
Antimony, Regulus	,,	5,050
Books, Printed	,,	6
Brassware	,,	9
Feathers, Duck	,,	248
Hides, Buffalo	,,	916
Wool, Sheep's	,,	477
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33
Nutgalls	,,	420
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	418
Oil, Wood	,,	2,764
Seed Sesamum	,,	168

KASAGI MARU, January 23.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Raw	Bls.500	Pls. 1,741

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, Jan. 24.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	Pcs	2
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	263
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	508
Lemons, Fresh	,,	37,200
Bird Seed	Pls.	72
Coffee	,,	6
Canned Fruits	,,	9
Ink, Printing	,,	8
Leather, Sole	,,	18
Macaroni	,,	8
Oranges, Fresh	,,	30
Shrimps, Dried	,,	93
Soda, Silicate of	,,	299
Chocolate	Lb.	230
Hats, Felt	Doz.	45
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	95,608
Needles, Talking-machine	Mille	570
Shoes	Pairs	160
Infants' Foods	Hk.Tls.	5,645
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	4,423

KING CITY, January 27.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.1,750	Pls. 7,064

GOLDEN WALL, January 28.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America

Gasolene	Galls.	30,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	,,	290,000

BIRCHBANK, January 29.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Co)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow	Pls.	258
Oil Wood	,,	15,876
Seed, Sesamum	,,	168

CINGALESE PRINCE, Jan. 29.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd)
From U. S. of America.

Aluminium-foil	Pls	31
Aluminium Wire	,,	15
Aluminium Sheet	,,	103
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	750
Asphalt	,,	5,295
Corn Starch	,,	1,470
Paper, Coated	,,	1,880
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	9,089
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	383
Cigarettes	Mille	200
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	6,741
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs	44
	Hk.Tls.	4,046
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	634
Treasure: Silver Bars	,,	685,823

PRESIDENT GRANT, January 29.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.2,456	Pls 9,087
Tinned Plates, Waste	,,	840
Apples, Fresh	,,	246
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,036
Ink, Printing	,,	641
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Milk, Evaporated	,,	1,893
Paper, Printing (Wood free)	,,	4,050
For Motor-cars	Pcs.	3
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-trucks	,,	10
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn, Softwood	Sup.ft.	306,795
Machinery, and Parts of	Hk.Tls.	65,067
Motor-cars, Parts of	,, ,,	2,802

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Strong — March 19 — Business Done 4,247,950 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Mon. Mar. 17	Tues Mar. 18
34	20	Adams Express	32¼	32⅞
354¼	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	270	277
184½	86	American Can	144½	144
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	94	94½
130¼	62	American Smelting	71	72⅛
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	237⅞	239¾
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	237½	236
199	50	American Water Works	103¼	105½
140	67½	Anaconda Copper	71⅞	71¾
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	48	47¾
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	117⅝	119¼
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	101⅝	103
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	45½	46½
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	27	27
265⅞	185	Canadian Pacific Railway	201¾	203¼
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	73⅛	74½
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island	118	119½
135	26	Chrysler	38⅞	38½
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	38⅝	39¼
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	91½	94⅞
38¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	28⅝	28¾
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	33⅜	33⅝
24¾	10	Common wealth Southern	16¾	17
12⅛	1⅝	,, opt.war.	5¼	5½
185¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	119	119¼
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	26¼	26
126⅜	70	Corn Products	92¾	94½
82¼	20⅛	Coty, Inc.	29¾	28⅝
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	11	11⅜
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	41⅞	42⅛
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	132½	132¾
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak Company	234	239½
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	98⅜	103
93½	41½	Erie Railway	56⅞	60
105⅝	17	Fox Film "A"	32¾	32⅜
63¼	55¼	General Electric	77	77
81¾	35	General Food	50⅜	50¾
91¾	33½	General Motors	46¾	46¾
126½	70	General Railway Signal	93	97½
82	31½	Gold Dust	43	43⅜
105¼	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	48	48⅜
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	89⅞	91
102⅞	43	Granby	53½	52½
122¼	80	Great Northern Certificate	Unq	96
70	14¼	Grigsby Grunow	17¾	17⅞
93½	38	Hudson Motors	55⅛	56⅛
102¾	48	International Cement	66	66¾
103½	4¼	International Comb. Engine	7⅞	8⅛
142	65	International Harvester	91¾	92¼
59½	23	,, Hydro-Elec. "A"	44	44
72¾	25	International Nickel	39¼	39⅜
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	Unq	51
14¾	4¼	International Products (Com)	Unq	7½
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	65½	66¾
242¾	90	Johns Manville	139	141¾
104⅞	49⅜	Kennecott Copper	55¼	55⅛
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Company	103½	104⅞
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	107⅝	109⅞
108⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	42	41⅞
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	80½	81¾
24	11½	Madison Square Garden	Unq	Unq
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	93⅞	93¾
156⅞	42⅝	Montgomery Ward	44½	44½
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Copper	27¼	27¼
256½	60	New York Central	181½	184½
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	92⅞	94⅜
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	90	91⅝
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	21¾	22⅞
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	70½	72¼
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railroad	81	82⅝
30	13⅛	Penn road Corporation	14⅛	15⅛
47	24¼	Phillips Petroleum	37⅛	38
137¾	54	Public Service of New Jersey	95	97¾
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	52	52⅞
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	57¼	56¾
161	80	Sears Roebuck	92¾	91
31¾	19	Shell Union	23⅜	23⅛
188	59½	Simmons Company	55½	54½
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	61¼	61½
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	121½	124⅞
44¾	20	Standard Brands	23¼	24
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	113⅞	116¾
83	43	Standard Oil of New Jersey	67¾	67⅛
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	35⅛	34½
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	56½	56½
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	60½	61
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	82⅜	84
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	44¾	44½
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	94½	95½
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	225	230
162	31	United Aircraft & Transport	69¾	71
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	Unq	7¾
118½	50½	U.S. Realty & Improvement	65¾	68
261¾	150	United States Steel	183½	184½
216½	37½	Vanadium	93¾	94½
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E & M. (Com)	185	187½
35	5¼	Willys Overland	8⅞	9
		Call Money	3%	3%

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Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Lineat least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

52-184

TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY

PEIPING (PEKING-PUKOW) THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

Commencing from 10th. December 1928 and until further notice, the above Through Express Trains Nos. 101 and 102 will run twice a week between Pukow and Peiping Via Hsuchowfu and Chengchow. Up Train leaving Pukow at 5.30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday arriving Peiping on 6.35 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday and Down Train leaving at 7.00 a.m. every Monday and Friday arriving Pukow at 10.49 a.m. every Wednesday and Sunday.

A Ferry Service across the Yangtse is provided for passengers to and from the Shanghai Nanking Line in connection with the Through Express Trains.

Each train has First, Second and Third class cars, Drawing Room, Dining and Sleeping cars with all modern conveniences in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Meals and refreshments are obtainable on the train at any hour.

Every effort is being made to improve this train service by the T. P. R. Admintstration in co-operation with Hankow-Peiping and Lung-hai Lines.

	Time		Station	Time		
	Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
Wed. and/or Sat.	18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
"	13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	"
"	9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	"
"	5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	"
Tues. and/or Fri.		7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
"	17.11		Chengchow		8.20	"
"	14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	"
"		6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		"
"	5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	"
Mon. and/or Thurs.	23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
Mon. and/or Thurs.		17.30	Pukow	10.49		"

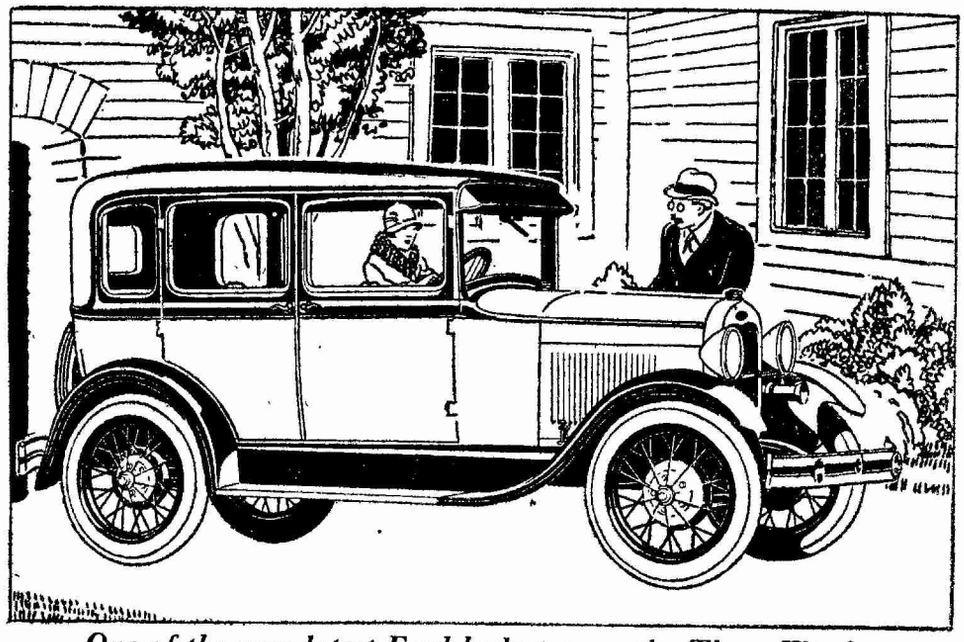
PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping	Paotingfu	Shihkiachwang	Shuntehfu	Chengchow	Kaifeng	Hsuchowfu	Pengpu	Pukow
Paotingfu	1	8.80								
	2	5.70								
	3	4.15								
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00							
	2	10.50	5.15							
	3	7.65	3.75							
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14.55	7.15						
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60						
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30						
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10					
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65					
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50					
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75				
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40				
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20				
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20			
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85			
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95			
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15		
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55		
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	——		
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80	
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00	
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	——	——	

Third class tickets are not booked on home line

"There is enough Thrift in me—"

Said one of Shanghai's most prominent professional men, "to appreciate the economical upkeep of the New Ford. I'm going to give my other car to my wife and use her Model "A" Ford. I don't see why anyone could want a better car—it has power—speed—pickup—is a little beauty—and my wife gets better than 18 miles per gallon out of it."



One of the very latest Ford body types—the Three-Window Fordor Sedan

A WOMAN'S VIEW POINT

When she buys a car, it isn't for the same reasons as a man. But, she gives that car just as severe a test before she accepts it.

Somehow she manages to test the driving seat for leg-room and to think of the passengers as well. Apparently, she examines nothing. Truly, she tests everything, and not the least is when she asks what her friends are going to think of it. Take a car any modern woman has selected. You'll find that she has chosen a car that is not only handsome, but well made mechanically.

Take a New Ford for instance. And see how many of them are driven by women. Don't just ask her why she chose the New Ford. But go and try one for yourself.

Ford

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Corner of Avenue Foch and Route Cardinal Mercier

Ford Motor Company, Exports, Inc., Shanghai

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